g to the general Isia, and Africa. llions, of which sixteen millions frica.

entine is held very th hence, prevents per. 280 lb., and mington Common \$3,50 per. 280 lb.; cents cash. and we hough this may be has suddently ad-

H-CAROLINA.

and naval stores, to New York, to Miles anding; with boat all, with rosin and aith, from Charlesville, to E. J. Luthallotte, to Chadllotte, to DeRosset m Little River, to to J. H. Flanner:

lelphia, to George ys from New York, persons. *Passengers* I Disbrow, William erbilt, Sterett, from foundland, to Miles derbilt, Sterett, for

by J. &. D. McRac: ith, for Charleston, for New York, by tine, 4 boxes and 28 lle, by E. J. Luttern with mdze.

o', Me., by Wm. M.
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otte, by DeRosset & Little River, by De-Shallotte, by Chad-

be resumed on Wedgraduate of R. M. months : in English

es, for Charleston,

\$7 50 and Phi-12 00 iding first 15 00 the most 18 00 ht if required at the the Academy, \$7 00 or at least thirty punt, a competent Fef the Female depart-N. N. NIXON, Board of Trustees. upils should be pres-

SEMINARY. ill commence on the e supervision of the ossible pains will be Schools in the East-iglish education will e taught if desired.— n the best of families,

f five months.
\$\\ \\$8 00
\$\\ 12 50
\$\\ 5 00
\$\\ 17 00
\$\\ 3 00
\$\\ 15 00
\$\\ 3 00
\$\\ 3 00 m time of entrance, s. RIDGE, President.

3, 1851 1-4m bernian, (Newbern,) Jacksonville. , FOR 1852. For expected.

BOOKSTORE. eal blight and bloom; Closet Hours; lugh Miller; for family reading; f the falsely assumed John Campbell;

es, and Guide to the Braggadoeio, Mrs. Little Mischief Ma-C. Conrad : Aylmere 5,000 Grape Fruit; isins, new crop; 20 rrants; 5 baxes Ge-sh and good. For SON & ESLER. Lincolnville White

stering Hair, Fire ls. Lime, &c. For B. WOOD, cors and Builders. wholesale or retail, L BURBANK.

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS. IAS. FULTON, Editor ... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor Terms of Subscription

One year, in advance, or within three months, \$2 50 When payment is delayed over three months, 3 00 No subscription received for a less term than one year. No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the ammencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year. commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber withing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

EF Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, (\$12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

doney may be remitted per mail, at our risk. Money may be reintited per man, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be gldressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Professional and Business Cards.

wilmington, N. C, June 6, 1851

A. A. B. SOUTHALL,

CIENERAL Agent, Commission Merchant, and Colcumission any Goods, Wares, Merchandize, and Country Produce that may be sent to his care, except Spirituous Limington, and the public generally, as Collecting Agent. All claims put in his hands for collection, or any other business entrusted to his care, shall receive his prompt attention. He respectfully solicits the ratronage of his friends in the above business, or any other business wanting.

Nov. 11, 1851

Sol-3d—10-9w

December next, on the premises, in Clinton, on six months credit, THIRTEEN BUILDING LOTS, six months credit, THIRTEEN BUILDING LOTS,

ELLIS & MITCHELL,

REFERENCES:

R. H. GRANT,
C. Myers,
Wilmington, N. C. G. R. FRENCH, May 9, 1851-35-tf] J. M. MONK. GRADY & MONK,

GRADY & MONK,
Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Dry
Goods, Greeries, &c., Hall's Building, North Water
Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Prompt attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of Produce which may be sent to their care.

MILES COSTIN. OMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington, N C. REFERS TO E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; Thos. H. Wright, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. Parsley, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilming-ton, N. C.

HOWARD & PEDEN. HOWARD & PEDEN.

CROCERS, Ship Chandlers, and Commission Merdenants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will
make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce
to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New

O. & G. HOLMES,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic
Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c.,
corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.
Feb. 14, 1851
23-1y

MPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wil-mington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

DUGALD A. LAMONT,

NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVIstors, Wilmington, N. C., will pay prompt attention to
all business entrusted to his care.

[8-t1m] BENJAMIN F. KEITH,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wilmington, N. C. Having had considerable experience in the inspection of Naval Stores, he is prepared to execute any order in his line with promptness and dispatch, and respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

Feb. 28th, 1851

25-12m NOTICE TO MY COUNTRY FRIENDS.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of doing an Agency Business, persons wishing to save time and a great deal of trouble, will send their produce to the care of W. M. Monroe, and the returns will be forwarded forthwith.

3 Office in Washington Bar.

Wilmington, Sept. 10, 1851

W. M. MONROE. D. McMillan, S. Davis.

D. EALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions, ton N. C.
Feb. 14th, 1851.

D. L. BURBANK,

(Successor to Hatch & Burbank.)

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Tobacco,
Cigars, and Snuff, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C. WILLIAM H: LIPPITT,

WILLIAM H: LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Drugglst, and Dealer in
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds,
Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and
Market-streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand, Wilmington, N. C.

DUGALD McMILLAN,
INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Office
corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington, .C. The usual prompt attention given to all business in his reb. 14th, 1851 Dan a small the mulay at vigin 23

A. B. EVERIETT.

DUTCHER, Wilmington, N. C., will pay the highest cash prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and other live Stock suitable for the Butchering business.

Persons bringing to market such articles, will find it to their advantage to call on him before selling.

The citizens of Wilmington are requested to visit Stalls Nos. 16 and 12 when they attend market, as the best of the above meats may always be found for sale at these Stalls, on as low, if not lower, terms than any of the others in market. April 18, 1851

Wilmington Journal.

AWEEKLY NEWSPAPER:-Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.-TERMS: \$250 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 8. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12, 1851. NO. 14.

General Notices.

EQUITY SALE.

DY virtue of a decree in the Court of Equity for the sell, at the Court House door in Jacksonville, on the 23d day of December next, a TRACT OF LAND containing about SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES, lying and being in the County aforesaid, upon the West side of New River, adjoining the lands of Buckner House, Moses Jerman, and Durant Rhodes, and formerly owned by Jacob King, deceased.

Said Jacob King, for the purpose of partition.

ALSO, another piece of LAND containing about THREE HUNDRED ACRES, on the South side of Wallace's Creek, and the self-being sold upon the petition of the heirs of said Jacob King, for the purpose of partition.

ALSO, another piece of LAND containing about THREE HUNDRED ACRES, on the South side of Wallace's Creek, and the self-being sold upon the petition of Aaron Farnell and others, for the purpose of partition.

Terms—Bonds with approved security, payable at twelve months.

A. J. MURRILL, C. M. E.

Nov. 11, 1851

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. JAMES S. IVES is now prepared to repair WATCH-ES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY of all descriptions, at his stand on Market Street, under the Carolina Ho-tel. Having served the regular apprenticeship under the best workmen, and being determined to spare no pains to please, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who place work in his hands.

please, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who place work in his hands.

He has just received and WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND, Gold Levers, of M. J. Tobias & Co., Cooper, Johnson, Robinson, Harrison, Samuel, and other makers; Gold Anchor Levers, Gold and enamelled dials, Gold Duplex, Lepine and Vertical Watches, Silver Levers and Lepines,—New England Clocks and Time Pieces, Ladies Gold Chains, Gold Guard, Vest and Fob Chains, Seal and Keys, Lockets, Bracelet Clasps, Gold Ear Rings and Pins in sets, Topaz and other stone Bracelets, and all Gold, do. do., Emerald Sapphire, Garnet Pearl, Enamelled and Gold Breast Pins, do. do. do. Finger Rings, Gold Pencil Cases, Gold and Silver Thimbles and Shields, Gold Studs, Sleeve Buttons, &c. Also silver tea and table Spoons, and a variety of plated ware. are. SPECTACLES:—Gold, Silver, Steel, and German Silver

Spectacles with Perifocal Glasses, a new and superior article to suit all eyes. I also have Pistols of all kinds for sale, including a new style of patent pocket Revolver. And a fine assortment of extracts for the toilet.

LECOULTER RAZORS, a new and splendid article.—
All of which will be sold at as low prices as can be bought in North Carolina, or New York. Wilmington, Oct. 23d, 1851 40-1d-7-tf

10,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE. THE subscriber wishing to change his business, offers for sale all his lands situated in All Saints' Parish, for sale all his lands situated in All Saints' Parish, and South-Carolina, on Little and Waccamaw Rivers, consisting of Corn, Cotton and Turpentine Lands, on which there is twelve or thirteen crops of boxes in full operation; also, a forty barrel Still, with all necessary fixtures. Also, a good stand for a store, and a considerable quantity of Turpentine may be bought at the place. The land will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. Persons desiring to purchase, can see the land by calling on the subscriber on the premises, or Henry Nort, in Wilmington, N. C., who will give all necessary information. Terms accommodating.

THOS. RANDALL.

Little River, S. C., Nov. 14th. 1851

Second and Third streets, fronting on Nunn street. Also one lot adjoining the same, fronting on Second street. Also one lot adjoining the same, fronting on or on the subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his free-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Ware-house is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the stores of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Ware-house is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the stores of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Ware-house is well known to be the

be built at a very moderate expense.

ISAAC WELLS, Wilmington, N. C., is Agent for this State, as also for South Carolina and Virginia, and will attend to all communications upon the subject addressed to him, post

paid. Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 8th, 1851

\$25 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL in Whiteville, Columbus county, on Saturday night, the 19th inst., a man, or boy, by the name of ELIJAH ARNOLD. Said Arnold is about 19 years old, about four ft. six inches high, light hair, and looks pale in the face, badly grown, and will weigh about 85 or 90 lbs. He has been convicted of murder. I will give the above reward of Twenty-Five Dollars for his delivery to me in Whiteville, or any Jail so that I can get him again.

LEWIS WILLIAMSON, Sh'ff.

Whiteville, April 21, 1851

BEAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more; the lands upon which these are situated, is not easily surpassed by any pincy lands in Eastern Carolina! There is upon the premises two Distilleries natly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomedating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provision.

Catharine Lake, Onslow co., N. C., July 22, 1850 47-tt

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following tracts of the content of the co VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following tracts of pland, lying at Lockwood's Folly, in Brunswick county, only 28 miles from Wilmington. The property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers:

1400 acres of Turpentine and Corn land, lying on Lockwood's Folly River, and having on it an excellent grist mill.
400 acres only 10 miles from Smithville. Also,
A lot containing 3 acres, and lying within a few hundred yards of Lockwood's Folly Bridge, on the Georgetown road.
A desirable site for a country store.

Persons desirous of purchasing, can make application in Wilmington, to W. A. Rourk, or on the premises to U. W. ROURK.

U. W. ROURK.

Purchasers will ning it to meebefore purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.

N. B. Repairing done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner.

We are now off the public to their extensive assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, which are devould call the attention of the public to their extensive assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, which some prices a great variety of all the styles of Ladies', Gents' Boots and Shoes, which, for neatness and darability cannot be surpassed, and are inferior to none. We feel continued that our prices are as low as the lowest.

JONES & GARDNER.

General Notices.

Professional and Business Cards.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

J. Massalon, Portrait Painter, would respectfully incomplete the painter of the pai

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE,

AND AN OPENING FOR RICE PLANTERS.

A The subscriber offers for sale his Mallory Lands, situated at the junction of the Brunswick River with the Cape Fear. There are about 700 acres tide swamp, and judg ing from the productiveness of lands adjoining, are equal to any lands below the Northwest. It is well located, being at the right pitch both of tides and freshets.

There are 40 or 50 Acres which have been cleared, and with moderate work can be easily reclaimed.

Attached is a first rate mill seat, surpassed by few in the country for a plentiful supply of water; on which is already a dam sufficient, with the exception of a small break in it, which can be easily repaired. It is well located for a saw and grist mill, and thrashing machine. To a person who has got force, there is as great an opening to embark in rice a planting as can be found in this section of country—for it is about the largest body of lands that can be found in one body. There are about 12 or 1500 acres of Pine Land attached to it, which have been boxed for Turpentine, and have been cultivated for 2 or 3 years. A bargain may be had in said lands. They are worth the attention of individuals who wish to embark in the Rice culture. Apply to Oct. 24, 1851—7-t1J]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-September Term, 1851. T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that a certain negro named GEORGE AARON, has been confined in the Jail of New Hanover county for twelve months as a runaway slave, and that the requirements of our statute laws in such cases made and provided has been complied with. (See Revised Statutes, chapter 111, section 16.) It is therefore ordered by the Court that the Sheriff of New Hanover county expose at public sale, the said George Aaron, as a slave, at the Court-House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next.

Sheriff of New Hanover county. Wilmington, Sept. 15, 1851

Sheriff of New Hanover count
2-3u
2-3u

S300 REWARD.

ESCAPED from the Jail of Kershaw District, on Monday, the 14th day of July last, Samuel J Love, who was convicted for the murder of Mr. Robert J. Lester, at Spring Term, 1851. Said Love is about 20 or 21 years of age, 6 ft. 2 inches high, has rather dark hair, and of a sallow complexion, and has a down-cast look, with dark grey eyes, and some of his front teeth a little decayed, and is a carpenter by trade. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend the said S. J. Love, and lodge him in any Jail in this State, or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for his safe confinement in any Jail in the United States, so that I can get him.

JOHN INGRAM, S. K. D.

Camden, So. Ca., August 8, 1851.

CONTRACTOR and Builder, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plastering Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality for sale.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851

WILKINSON & ESLER,

CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nats, Toys.

Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

MANUFACTUREER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,

M. ROBINSON,

Interval of Corp., Cotton and Turpentine Lands, on which there is twelve or thirteen crops of boxes in full operation; also, as forty barrey fixtures. Also, a good about the 8th of July, a mulatto fellow named the divided into the divided into the subscriber on the premises, or HENRY NOTT, in Wilmington, N. C., who will give all necessary information. Terms accommodating.

THOS. RANDALL.

Little River, S. C., Nov. 14th. 1851

DOFFER for sale or lease the following lots in the town of Wilmington; N. C.

TOFFER for sale or lease the following lots in the town of Wilmington; On Second and Third streets, fronting on Nunn street. Also the Southeast corner lot on Second and Nunn streets. Also the Southeast corner lot on Second and Nunn streets. Also on tot adjoining the same, fronting on Second street. Any person wishing information respecting the above proporty.

J. M. ROBINSON,

TO THE PUBLIC.

Jeffreys as a Store and Distillery, are offered for sale. The situation is a very advantageous location for the above of any other business. For particulars, apply to I. B. & J. J. KELLY. Kenansville, Duplin co., N. C., April 18, 1851

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY. THE undersigned having bought the Carriage
Factory formerly carried on by N. S. Neale,
on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, opposite the
Livery Stables of H R. Nixon, Esq., respectfully informs
the public that he is prepared to execute all work in the
above line, in the most fashionable, substantial and neat
style.

above line, in the most fashionable, substantial and neat style.

He is also prepared to Shoe Horses, in a manner that will give satisfaction. He is also prepared to execute all Smith work connected with riding vehicles: also, to repair Drays, Carts and Waggons of every description.

He has now been carrying on the above business for several months, in Wilmington, and believes that he has given general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to his business to receive a liberal continuance of patronage.

**All vehicles to repair, or horses to shoe, sont by servants, must be accompanied with a written order, or they will not be attended to.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 15, 1851

6-11m

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

C. Dupre, Druggist and Chemists.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Fancy Articles, Liquors, Window Glass, French and American assorted sizes.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, which he will sell as low as any Druggist in the Southern country. Every article is warranted to be of the best quality and put up in the best style. Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and look for themselves before buying elsewhere.

Drugs.

Epsom and Glauber Salts; Castor and Sweet Oil; Rhu-

Epsom and Glauber Salts; Castor and Sweet Oil; Rhu-Epsom and Glauber Salts; Castor and Sweet Oil; Rhubarb Jalap; Ipecace; Arrow Root; Cream Tartar; Carb. Soda;
Gum Arabie; Assafeetida; Gum Camphor; Alex. Senna;
Peruvian Bark; Borax, &c.

Chemicals.

Sulph. Quinine; Iodine; Iodide Mercury; Iodide Potash;
Calomel; Eng. Blue Mass; Spirits Nitre; Sulph. Ether;
Spirits Hartshorn, Nit. Acid; Spirits Iodide of Iron; Cit.
Feni et Quinine.

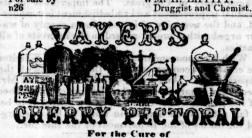
CLASS WARE! GLASS WARE! Just received from New York, a large assortment of Vials of various sizes, Speir Tincture and Salt Mouth Bottles, Toilette Bottles, fancy Pungents, &c. &c. Also, a large assortment of Window Glass. For sale by

C. DuPRE,

Druggist and Chemist.

I lot of Lubins, Pivers and Roussels Perfumery, Soaps, Shaving Creams, Pomatums, &c. Also, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Flesh and Cloth Brushes, Rowland's Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Rose Hair Oil, and a variety of other articles too nunerous to mention. For sale at the Drug and Chemist Store

JUST Received, per Schr. Wm. Hart, from Philadelphia.—100 ozs. Sulph Quinine P. & W.; 50 ozs. Sulph Quinine, German; 5 bbls. Epsom Salts. Sulphum, Nitric and Muriatric Acids. Also, a large assortment of choice Chemicals from the laboratory of Pomroy and Weightman. For sale cheap at C. DuPRE'S, Drug Store. TUST RECEIVED. Blake's Patent Fire and Water Proof JUST RECEIVED. Blake's Facility to the Also, patent refined Vegetible Paint Oil, at less than half the price of Linseed Oil.
For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.



COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not war-

rant. them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best

confidence and patronage.

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College.

Dear Sir: I delayed answering the receipts of your preparation, until I had an opportunity of witnessing its effects
in my own family, or in the families of my friends.

This I have now done with a high degree of satisfaction,
in cases both of adults and children.

I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

dy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

PARKER CLEAVELAND, M. D. PARKER CLEATER

BRUNSWICK, ME., Feb. 5, 1847.

From an Overseer in the Hamilton Mills, in this City.

Lowell, Aug. 10, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: I have been cured of the worst cough I ever had in my life, by you "CHERRY PECTORAL," and never fail, when I have opportunity, of recommending it to others.

Yours, respectfully,
S. D. EMERSON.

res.

Yours, respectfully,
S. D. EMERSON.

Read the following, and see if this medicine is worth a trial. This patient had become very feeble, and the effect of the medicine was unmistakably distinct:

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SIRINGS, July 5, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer,—Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful affection of the lungs, and all the symptoms of settled consumption, for more than a year. I could find no medicine that would reach my case, until I commenced the use of your "Cherry Pectoral," which gave me gradual relief, and I have been steadily gaining my strength till my health is well nigh restored.

While using your medicine, I had the gratification of curing with it my reverend friend, Mr. Truman, of Sumpter District, who had been suspended from his parochial duties by a severe attack of bronchitis.

I have pleasure in certifying these facts to you.

And am, sir, yours respectfully,

J. F. CALHOUN, of South Carolina.

Small birds chase each other about in play, but perhaps the conduct of the crane and the trumpeter (Psophia crepitans) is the most extraordinary. The latter stands on one leg, hops about in the most eccentric manner, and throws somersets. The Americans call it the mad bird, on account of these singularities. The crane expands its wings, runs round in circles, leaps and throwing little stones and pieces of wood in the air. endeavors to eatch them again, or pretends to avoid them, as if afraid. Water-birds, such as ducks and geese, dive after each other, and cleave the surface of the water with outstretched neck and flapping wings, throwing an abundant

spray around. Deer often engage in a sham battle on a trial of strength, by twisting their horns together and push-ing for the mastery. All animals that pretend violence in their play stop short of exercising it; the dog takes the greatest precaution not to injure by his bite; and the outang outang, in wrestling with his keeper, attempts to throw him and makes feints of biting him. Some animals carry out in their play the semblance of catching their prey! young cats, for instance, leap after every small and moving object, even to the leaves strewed by the autumn wind; the body quivering and the tail vibrating with emotion, they bound on the moving leaf, and again watch, and again spring forward at another. Rengger saw young jaguars and cugars playing with round substances like kittens.

Young lambs collect together on the little hillocks and eminences in their pastures, racing and sporting with each other in the most interesting manner. Birds of the Pic kind are the analogues of monkeys, full of mischief, play and mimicry. There is a story told of a tame magpie, which was seen busi-

ly employed in a garden gathering pebbles, and with much solemnity and a studied air dropping them in a hole about eighteen inches deep made to receive a post. After dropping each stone, it cried currack! triumphantly and set off for another. On

Lord Brougham's Manners.

Feni et Quinine.

Sands' Sarsaparilla; Lee's, Beckwith's, Peters', Spencer's, Wright's, and Brandreth's Pills; Moffit's Bitters and Pills; Dead Shot; Fahnestock's Vermifuge; Cod Liver Oil; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry; Balsam Wild Cherry, &c.

Pure Lead; Extrand No.1 Lead; Verdigris in oil; Chrome Green, in oil; Venitian Red, 'n oil, &c.
All the above articles will be sold cheap, at the Drug Store of Wilmington. July 25. 1851

Was BEL GLASS WARE! Just received from Company of the Word of the Word. Lord Brougham is daringly agree, it stands confessed a fact. In the vulgar acceptation of the word. Lord Brougham is daringly agree, it stands confessed a fact. In the vulgar acceptation of the word. Lord Brougham is daringly agree, it stands confessed a fact. In the vulgar acceptation of the word. Lord Brougham is daringly agree, it stands confessed a fact. In the vulgar acceptation of the word. Lord Brougham is daringly agree, it stands confessed a fact. In the vulgar acceptation of the word. Lord Brougham is daringly agree, it stands confessed a fact. In the vulgar acceptation of the word. Lord Brougham is daringly agree, it stands confessed a fact. In the vulgar acceptation of the word. Lord Brougham is daringly agree, it stands confessed a fact. In the vulgar acceptation of the word. Lord Brougham is daringly agree, it stands confessed a fact. In the vulgar acceptation of the word. Lord Brougham is daringly agree, it stands confessed a fact. In the vulgar acceptation of the word. Lord Brougham is daringly agree, it stands confessed a fact. In the vulgar acceptation of the word. Lord Brougham is daringly agree, it stands confessed a fact. In the vulgar acceptation of the word. Lord Brougham is daringly agree, it stands confessed a fact. In the vulgar acceptation of the word. Lord Brougham is daringly agree, it stands confessed a fact. In the vulgar acceptation of the word. Lord Brougham is daringly agree, it stands confessed a fact. In the vulgar agree, it stands confessed a fact. In the vulg A London journal gives the following sketch : done before him) to the check or the plaid; not being particular about hats, he does not wear his stuck prizontally on the top of his head, like an inverted chimney pot, but lets it go aslant on the back, a practice less painful to the forehead; being naturally of PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES.—A Large of lot of Lubins, Pivers and Roussels Perfumery, Soaps, gesticulation in talking—about as much as a Frenchman would require in order to tell you it is a fine day; in short, Lord Brougham commits divers offences against the leaden sovereignty of enstom, all which are peculiarly shocking in a peer. Being, too, naturally of an affable and social disposition. he fraternises quickly with those for whom he takes a liking, and spouts out his thoughts and feelings, instead of filtering them, as your grave ones do. He is the gayest and wittest of convenient the most

is the gayest and wittiest of companions, the most enjoying and the most enjoyable; a patriarch in experience and sagacity, but a schoolboy in freshness of feeling. He is a man; not an ennobled abstraction. He is odd, unique, bizarre—anything but ection.

Rev. Doctor left.

themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not war-bowl, but the Mahommedan sat unmoved. Mr. Ottley, the dent know you sir, but if you are Mr. Saunders."

**O you call me personal? No. sir, 1 am not person, al. I don't know you sir, but if you are Mr. Saunders. The same of the same Lear apologised. "The breaking of the pipe-bowl," Many proofs are here given, and we solicit an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find ry circumstances, be disagreeable; but, in a friend, every action has its charms."

DUTCH COMMERCE.-The finance department, at the Hague, has published the result of the commerce and navigation of the Netherlands for the year ending 1850. The results are extremely forcible ing 1850. The results are extremely forcible. The import and export trade shows an increase of fl 45,000,000 in the last four years. Imports, compared with 1849, are increased by fl 9,000,000, the exports by fl 13,000,000. The general imports of 1850 amounted to fl 284,415,276; the general exports to fl 250,002,066; the transit trade to fl 92,252,789.

ENORMOUS OUTLAY EOR ADVERTISING .- Townsend. the Sarsaparilla man, says that his books exhibit an outlay for advertising in the course of five years, in the various papers of the United States—\$800,000! He says, for six months he cut off all his advertisements, to see if his medicines would not go on their ments, to see if his medicines would not go on their merits, just as well as advertising. He lost \$300,000 ders the maker of the harrow, exhibits an utter ignorance or defiance of the laws of common politeness competitors, seeing him drop off, went on advertising heavily, and got the start of him.—Great West.

SELF-SETTING NINEPINS. - The Scientific Ameri-

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside harged 374 conts per square for each insertion after the first. Any advertisement upon which the adapter of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, Cash in abvance.

ean, under any circumstances, be admitted.

The Day Book gives an account of a grand demonstration which took place at Brougham's Lycetin on Saturday evening, which was neither put down in the bill or made a subject of extra charge to the theatre goers The Roussetts' off appeared in new characters, and Chippendale, the stage marager, turned actor for the nonco. It appears Mr. Rousett, the father of he danscuses, and who appears to act for them, in the dcuble capacity of parent and treasurer, had an unsettled account of about \$250 against Mr. Brougham. He accordingly had an injunction served upon the Theater's Treasurer, forbidding him to pay out any portion of the night's proceeds until the claim of Monsier Rousett should be satisfied.

The indignant treasurer thereupon summoned Mr. Chippendale, who, after liberally expressing his opinions as to the meanness of the transaction, seized upon Mr. Rousett and bestowed upon him pot the desired \$250, but a severe shaking instead. This proceeding at once infuriated the Rousetts of the femine gender, who with no lack of courage, at once involved themselves in the broil. "Miss Ado'nide, the fiercest of them all, threw aside her susperfinons garmente, and squared off scientifically, and with those little hands, which usually see no harder service than the manage ment of the castanets, aimed some effective blows at "Chip" He, frightened to this warlike demonstration, drew off apparently vanquished; nevertheless, we guess, as little convinced as ever of the justice of the injunction.

Napolcon in Battle.

At the first rumor of the Emperor's return to Campagne, the Austrian army, as if seized with panic at a single name, had retreated by every road from the walls of Paris, as far as Troyes and Dijon. The Emperor of Austria, fearful of being surrounded, even in the midst of his troops, took refuge at Dijon. Alexander and the King of Prusia had gone beyond Troyes. These sovereigns, magnifying the danger by the memory of so many former defears, and fearful of a snare examining the spot, a poor toad was found in the in the very heart of France, which had fallen with bold, which the magpie was stoning for his amuse-such apparent facility in their hands, agreed to send to such apparent facility in their hands, agreed to send to their respective plenipotentiaties at the Congress of Chatillon, the most pressing instructions to effect a peace. Had the Emperior had timely notice of these terrors, he could have signed a peace on a European basis at the moment that his own empire was fading beneath his feet; but he was ignorant of these terrors. Alarmed on his own part at the masses crowding down upon him, he retreated towards Arcis-pur Aube, where he unexpectedly came in contact with the army of Schwartzenburg. A sanguinary battle ensued, unexpectedly to both Generals, between the French and Austrians. Napoleon fought at hazard, without any other plan than the necessity of fighting, and the resolution to conquer or die. He renewed in this action the miracles of bravery and sang froid of Lodi and Rivoli; and his youngest soldiers blushed at the idea of deserting a chief who hazarded his own life with such invincible courage. He was repeatedly seen spurring his horse to a gallop against the enemy's cannon, and reappearing as if inacccessible to death. nffallen in front of one of his young battalions which recoiled and wavered in expectation of the explosion, to re-assure them, spurred his charger towards the instrument of destruction, made him smell the burning match, waited unshaken for the explosion, and was blown up. Rolling in the dust with his mutilated steed, and rising without a wound, amidst the plaudits of the soldiers, he calmly demanded another horse, and contined to brave the grave-shot, and to fly into the thickest of the battle. His guard at length arrived, and restored the fortune of the day.

There is a noted publishing firm in London bearing centric; for there is not a man among us who has the name of Saunders & Ottley. They are also prohis aplomb, on whose moral or mental centre of grav- prietors of the largest circulating library in the British ity more firmly pivot the violent oscillations and gyrations of his "passionate" energy.

metropolis, to which the majority of the best families
of the English gentry, and many of the nobility, are THE LAST HOURS .- A rich old bucheler who had subscribers. A gentleman living at Brighton had subgone through life regardless of religious observances and obligations, was laid upon his death bed a few days since. As his last hours visably drew nigh, an a tendant enquired if he wished to see a clergyman? The dying man assented and requested that the Rev. Mr. Colver, who lived near, should be sent for. He came, not without some surprise: knowing as he did not be sent orders for the newest books, which however were seldom forwarded to him, owing to the great demand for the works in question. Business brought the general demands the first of the works in question. He was a wealthy, choleric old man, who had seen service in the East Indies. Entering the library, he appropriated and obligations and obligations, was laid upon his death bed a few days since. As his last hours visably drew nigh, an a tendant enquired if he wished to see a clergyman? The dying man assented and requested that the Rev. came, not without some surprise; knowing as he did tering the library, he encountered one of the propriethe character of his neighbor, and taking the hand of his sick man, enquired his wishes. The man replied I am about to die—the doctor says I can not survive the night, I sent for you to request you to keep the cats in your yard still as possible to-night. The Roy Doctor left. them, by —. You are a set of imposters, by —."
The gentleman addressed started at this introduction. for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay
before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of

An Agreeable Friend.—Mr. Lear, in his "Journal of a Landscape Painter," relates an anecdote of
the postmaster of Pella, the birth place of Alexander

The gentleman addressed stated at this introduction.

"Really, Sir," he said, "I don't know you, but if you
have any complaint to make you might be less personal" "Personal—personal—" cried the old efficer the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for the Great. The artist and he were taking a parting "Do you call me personal? No. sir, I am not person.

Ottley, then d-n Mr. Saunders."

" See here Mr. Editor, I don't like that article on the first bit. It won't do. It's sentiments are wrong; they won't suit this community-they are nondescript, impudent, and-"My dear sir-"
"Don't interrupt me. I am astonished that you

should entertain such views. They please the herd —but the intelligent, the—" " My dear, dear sir, let-" "Do permit me to speak. I gave you credit for good sense, sir-for liberal opinions, and for decency

a subscriber for the—?"
. "Not—not—exactly—but I am in the habit of read "Then permit me to say, Mr. Snooks, the man who borrows of a neighbor his wheelbarrow, and finds fau't with it, shows ingratitude to his neighbor, slan-

FOR ALAE.

The relative of the limited reason and the property of the limited reason and th A Story of the Greek Campaign.

MONDAY .- The Grand Jury organized by the appointment of James Anderson, Esq., as Foreman .-The State Docket was taken up, and several small assault and battery cases disposed of.

An appropriation of seventy-five dollars was made for Southwest Bridge.

Ordered, That the Court during this term will con tinue its evening sessions until 9 P. M. Adjourned at 9 P. M.

Tuesday.-An assault and battery case was dis-Ordered, That the State Docket will hereafter be

taken up on Friday-Appeal Docket, Monday-Trial Docket, Tuesday morning. At 21 o'clock, the Court will appoint Superin-

tendents of Schools, at which time all the Magistrates are requested to attend.

We learn that the docket is very much overloaded and but little prospect of its being cleared or the great majority of cases reached in any reasonable ime. In fact the vast accumulation of business seems to have convinced every one of the total inadequacy of the present system for the wants of a com munity like this. The necessity for some change becomes more apparent and more imperative every day The fault, of course, is in the thing itself, not its administration, for we are convinced that the gentlemen in our County Court will compare favorably with any Magistrates in the State.

A New Style of Costume.

We have been informed that on Saturday evening last, about seven o'clock, a gentleman might have been seen promenading in the vicinity of the wharf elegantly attired in a flour barrel. Said flour barrel having been decapitated and its bottom knocked out. After mature reflection, it has been decided unanimously by our informant, that from some cause, to said informant unknown, the gentleman of the barrel was minus those trifling articles of wearing apparel which an over fastidious taste has made indispensable to a respectable appearance in public, and which are generally known as coat, vest and unwhisperables; but, with the promptitude of action, and fertility of resource, which are ever the characteristies of genius, he had perceived at once the capabilities of the flour barrel as an article of garmenture combining both strength and cheapness, and thus attired, had enjoyed a most delightful, though somewhat circuitous walk-the tortuosity of his course being no doubt attributable to the cylindrical form of his outer robe. As a flour barrel is by no means as long as a man, it may be readily supposed that a portion of the "human form divine" projected at both ends, its (the barrel's) upper extremity terminating under his arms, and the lower coming no farther down than the calves of his legs, thus presenting, so far as longitude is concerned, a very fair specimen of a white oak Bloomer. From various nautical expressions which the gentleman addressed to himself, it is shrewdly suspected that he is one of those whose business it is to go down to the sea in

In our issue of the 28th ult., we alluded to the fact that we had so far been unable to lay eves or hands upon either Wheeler's History or Wiley's North Carolina Reader, although the History had a good many subscribers here, and our own names appeared as agents. If our remarks conveyed the impression that there were subscribers here to the Reader, they certainly failed to express our meaning; yet they must have done so to some extent, since we believe Mr. Wiley understood them in that sense .-There are not now and never have been any subscribe written out for the press. The procession was magnanimity of Congress. The importance of its bers to Mr. W.'s work, the author having published one of the most imposing ever seen in the city. It it at his own risk, relying upon the generosity and patriotism of North Carolinians for reimbursement of There is certainly a charm about the man which parties. the outlay and compensation for the labor bestowed upon its production. We sincerely hope that he may not be disappointed.

We care very little to complain of neglect in these matters. If publishers of works expect editors to notice them, it is to be supposed that they will have an opportunity, at least, to see the works to be noticed. Now, in regard to Wheeler's Sketches, we know that they have been offered for sale by booksellers out of the State for some time past, while subscribers here have not been able to obtain a copy. nor has one been sent to the press. Editors are frequently blamed, as we have been by our respected correspondent "Long Creek," for not noticing North Carolina publications. The truth is that North Carolina authors never think it worth their while to afford the editors a chance, perhaps thinking it too small a business. We cannot notice what we have never seen. If authors show by their conduct that they do not want any notice, that is their own matter and not ours; all we want is that the thing should be properly understood. We can, or at least we do, work a good deal for nothing, but have no disposition also to find the materials for other people's benefit.

Foreign News.

The steamers Humboldt and Ningara have arrived at New York. Of course, the great event connected with the Humboldt is the arrival of Kossuth and Lola Montez. The former will be received as he deserves. How Lola may fare we cannot say, but after the success of such an infamous woman as Madame Bishope, we can see no objections to Lola or any body else. The Niagara's dates are to the 22d ult.

There is not much news of importance. The most interesting items seem to be the defeat of the Russians by the Circassians. The Russians suffered immense loss. The King of Hanover, uncle to Queen Victoria, and formerly Duke of Cumberland, is dead His son and heir is blind. In France, the contest between the President and the Assembly continues—the contracted for at \$41 50 per ton on delivery, freight, President continuing to gain ground. The accounts from Australia represent the gold as even more abund- the Company. Seven first class locomotives have alant than in California. Madrid accounts represent that the Spanish government had pardoned, on the demand of Lord Howden, 23 English subjects who er (65 miles from the Western terminus of the Road,) had taken part in the Cuban expedition.

Foreign. The American steamship Pacific arrived at New York, on the 7th inst., with Liverpool dates to the

26th ult. Her news is not important, if we except a

rise of 4 to 4 cent per pound in cotton, with an active demand. The meney market was easy and consols higher than they had been for years, showing that no ap-

prehensions were entertained in England of any imnediate outbreak in Europe.

In France there is as usual considerable excite-

ment, but no marked change.

man of too much sense.

The State of Hungary is represented as unsatis factory. Two vessels had arrived at Cadis, Spain, with an other portion of the Lopez expedition on board.

Dradful Calamity. The notorious free negro Fred. Douglass, has con out against Kossuth, therefore must Kossuth hide his diminished head because "there is no wool upon the place where" Fred. thinks, "the wool ought to days yet. The reason of the delay is asserted to be grow." The abolitionists are quite put out with the discovery of some blunders in the figures relat-

ast Congress, are of too recent a date, and the position of parties pending the passage of the "Compromise" through both Houses, are too well known to require more than a passing allusion. It is known that the democratic party of the South did not support the Compromise measures to any great extent. n fact these laws never were and never will be popu lar in this section—they were not regarded as just to the slaveholding states, and received the votes of comparatively few southern democrats in Congress. But they passed, and the democrats in and out of Congress acquiesced in them for the sake of peace and Union. They accept them as a ne plus ultra of oncession, but they do not endorse them, because such endorsement would be an act of inconsistency, and might look like an invitation to future aggressions. What is passed is passed, and must not be repeated. The Fugitive Slave Bill was of the various estimates, and of the difference benot a passenger in the "omnibus," it was an inde-pendent democratic measure, introduced by a south-ing June 30th, 1853. endent democratic measure, introduced by a south- ing June 30th, 1853. ern democratic Senator, and passed by the votes of men of both parties from the south, assisted by northern democrats, not one northern whig in the the passage of that law the number of applicants Senate having voted for it, and but three in the had reached 150,000 on the 1st November, 1851.

of arranging the preliminary business, such as nom- of warrants now issued daily exceeds 400. inating candidates for officers of the House, etc., at the party were present, many not having arrived.—

of a departure from this rule, they have proved to body, while there is an incessant and graceful play originate in suspensions for some defect or informal
of the arms and head. His gestures, always easy resolution endorsing the Compromise, which resolution was laid on the table for good and sufficient reasons. The southern members who had, in the last Congress, opposed these measures, although willing to accept and insist on their finality, were not prepared to go farther and give them a formal aproval, neither did they think that the subject was fairly before them. This caucus was held on Satur-

day evening. On Monday morning following a Whig caucus was held at which some forty were present, and the proceedings of that immense body present a specimen of ground and lofty tumbling, to which the history of politics affords few parallels. Looking at their forlorn condition and the extreme smallness of their numbers, they thought that it was necessary to do something, so they, that is about two-thirds of them, rushed tumultuously upon the platform of the Compromise. It is probable that of the twothirds who voted for the resolutions, all but five or six were from the South, and of the five or six northern whigs who voted on the resolutions not one had voted for the Fugitive Bill when his vote might have been necessary for its salvation.

The only measure of the last Congress which has peen looked upon at the south as savoring of justice, is that for the reclamation of Fugitive Slaves. This measure the democrats passed, and it needed not that they should rush upon it to make capital by present over those of the last fiscal year. sham resolutions as their and its opponents have done.

The Reception of Kossuth.

The Governor of Hungary was received in New York on Saturday last, with an enthusiasm which perhaps has never been equalled upon any former occasion in this country. As he came up from Staten Island in the steamer Vanderbilt, every spot on the shores of the bay from which a view could be obtained, was crowded with spectators. The boat was saluted by the United States' vessels in the harbor, by guns on shore, by everybody and everything. The ceremony of reception and introduction was gone through with at Castle Garden, but the excitement was so wild and tumultuous that Kossuth found it impossible to obtain a hearing. His remarks are to Columbia to the liberal consideration, justice, and cus had adopted the following resolution: through with at Castle Garden, but the excitement cannot be resisted, and even his bitterest enemies have to yield to it. The Courier and Enquirer which reviled him so savagely, has backed out and become sycophantic.

The Steamship Empire city arrived at New York on the 6th, with dates from Havana to the 30th ult. Her news confirms the report of Mr. Thrasher having been sent to Spain. He sailed on the 24th. Will the administration rest quietly under this out-

The Republic is gratified to announce that immediately on receipt of the intelligence of the firing on this vessel by the British brig of war Express, a competent naval force was, by the President's direction, ordered to repair to San Juan de Nicaragua, te protect American vessels from like outrages for the future, and inquiries were addressed to the British gofrom his government.

South Carolina.

cessionists.

By the steamship Fanny at New Orleans, recent advices have been received from the Rio Grande, which, although not definite in their character, render it probable that the insurgents under Carvajal have been crushed, and the insurrection brought to

The Manchester Road.

From a report made to the S. C. Legislature, on the 26th ult., by Gen. Harlee, President of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company, we glean a few facts, some of which may be additional. It seems that all the iron necessary for the whole road has been duty, and insurance included, payable in the bonds of so been contracted for, payable in the same way.

The Company hope to reach the great Pee Dee rivin time to take the cotton crop to market, and as about twenty miles from Wilmington are wholly graded, and

substantial order than formerly. More masculinely vigorous in tone, with less of the Laura Matilda School of twaddle about them; such in fact as a grown soman might read with pleasure, and not as heretofor totally devoted to the tastes of that peculiar personage the boarding school young lady.

It is said that the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury will not be sent in to Congress for some Kossuth because he wont turn bobolition. He is a ing to the values of the cotton crop, and which it is of

general outline of the duties of the office, which at : indicates a pretty large field of supervision and acountability. The estimate of appror end of the fiscal year, 1853, is as follows;

592,747 00 481,275 00 10,000 00 5,500 00 11,900 00 100,000 00

The report goes on to give a detailed explanation

On the business of the "Pension Office" the interesting statements refer to the claims under the bounty land law of 28th September, 1850. Since

By great application, and perseverance, of this umber, 76,000 had been examined, and 54,000 car-Previous to the meeting of Congress about a week ried into warrant; 22,000 have been rejected or call the word, and when he does so, it is invariably since, the democrats held a caucus for the purpose suspended for further consideration. The number the right word. But the main charm of his oratory o act on the cases in the order of their presentawhich caucus not more than half of the members of tion. In all cases in which complaint has been made

ity.

The following suggestions of amendments and modifications of existing laws are made:

First. That the benefits of the pension laws be confined to those who rendered the military service.

and to widows and minor children of such as are SECOND. That more efficient provisions be adopted to prevent frauds under the various pension laws, ore especially under those relating to invalids.

two of the Western States, on investigation, only 61 were found to be just; the residue were fraudulent. act of 28th Sept., 1850, be made assignable. Most of the holders of these claims are persons far advanced in life, or widows or orphans who have not the means of locating them to advantage, and can

Out of 231 applications for invalid pensions from

therefore only make them available by sale. FOURTH. The enactment of a law making it a felony to forge, utter, or publish as genuine, any forged land warrant or other evidence of claim against the

The disposal of public lands embraces a very tive and prosperous condition of affairs. year was 1,846,847 49-100 acres, for which the sum \$2.370,947 45 was received. The quantity sold during the first quarter of the present fiscal year was 473,140 65-100 acres producing \$601,691. The quantity sold during the corresponding quarter of the last fiscal year was 266,879 66-100 acres, the proceeds of which amounted to \$349,876 06; thus

Suggestions with respect to the mineral lands of California express the opinion that the wisest policy s not to interfere with the present practice. The report on the general state of Indian affairs is in some respects quite interesting. It states that the progress of civilization is in many instances apparent, and the tribes in New York, and the country west of Arkansas, are living under governments es tablished by themselves.

The Mexican Boundary Commission is stated to be in operation, though it has been involved in difficulties originating in misunderstandings about the respective functions and powers of its officers. Major Wm. H. Emory is now supposed to have joined the on, and a vigorous prosecution of duty is

gradual improvement and embellishment is consider. the adjustment measures as forming, in their mutual ed, and the necessity of introducing a supply of wa- | dependence and connexion, a syst ter urged with a proper regard to the interests of all the most conciliating and the best for the entire coun

be created in connection with this department, the to be adhered to and carried into faithful execution, report closed. And we cheerfully confess that Mr. as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the Secretary Stuart is entitled to the amplest confidence of the public, if his report is, as we believe it to be, ed the duties of the Department of the Interior.

The denouement was the ministration of the oath of office to the Hon. Linn Boyd, as Speaker of the House, by Joshua R. Giddings—a conjunction typical of the fraternization of Abolition and Democracy. The above, which we clip from the Washington

graph of a long article headed "The Democratic but he did not count them. [Laughter.] He would further say that one-third of the whigs voted to lay Caucus," and denunciatory of the course of that party. Although we had noticed the same allusion or insinuation in some papers in this State, we were certainly surprised to find it obtain a place in the columns of a paper occupying the position of the Republic. Everybody who knows anything about the vernment to ascertain whether the conduct of the matter knows that by the custom of the House the forty Whigs in attendance, and it was fair to presume commander of the Express was prompted by orders oath of office to the Speaker is always administered by the oldest member. Mr. Giddings stood in that position, and so administered it; and yet, out of this, were but five Northern Whigs sustaining it. He knew The bill for calling together the State Convention some Whig press have conjured up the idea of a coa- the object for which this movement was made: it was in April next, has passed both Houses of the South lition between the Speaker and Giddings. There made for political capital at the South, and to gain Carolina Legislature. The great majority of the are a good many absurdities perpetrated by blind members elect to the convention, were chosen as se- political partizans, but this is about the most ridiculous instance that we have seen.

> Gold in the Sandwich Islands. A letter from Lahaina in the Sandwich Islands, states that a gold mine has been discovered on the to repeal it. All the talents of Daniel Webster, and Island of Owyhee, and Dr. Gregg says there is no those who act with him at the North, have been unadoubt that the ground is full of gold; it is found in ble to allay the storm which has been produced in that the same way as in California. If things go on in this
>
> It is known that the Whigs of the North are unfaith-

> character than usual. The leading and only politi-cal paper is on "The Dalias Letter." We need not say that it is very severe in its denunciations and ridicule of Mr. D. and all others in like manner offending; the offence being the assertion of State sovereignty. Like most other long and abusive articles ereignty. Like most other long and abusive articles its conclusion is its best part, in more ways than one. After alluding to the state of Europe—the rampancy of absolutism and the prostration of liberty all over the continent, it turns to the reception given to Kossuth in England, and adds, in conclusion:
>
> I that he, too, should anide by it, because it might be the means of giving repose to the country.
>
> The Compromise Resolution in the Democratic caucus was said upon the table, it being proper to be considered by the people represented in the Democratic Saltimore Convention.
>
> [Voices: "You're right;" That's it."] They will take it into their hands, and Kossuth in England, and adds, in conclusion:

moble exile.

"That exile will soon be in our midst, and will be received as an ambassador, not from the oppressed of Hungary alone, but of all Europe. What may be the issue of the future is with Heaven alone to know; but the aspects of the present forbode the advent of events that will demand of us perfect and indiscoluble unity, nerve and patriotism. For the rest, with the power and security which these will bring us, we may rest hopeful and assured of the triumph of right in whatever struggle gathers in the eventful future."

Sexator Douglass in Maryland.—The editor of the Carroll County Democrat, has raised the name of Stephen A. Douglass, as a candidate for the Presidency. He urges his claims in a strong editorial.

APPEARANCE AND MANNER OF THE ORATOR. - When Kossuth rose, he was greeted by three tremendous cheers, which were instantly followed by the profoundest silence. He looked worn and pale, and would doubtless much rather have been at home than in that cold air, enthusiasticand well-meant as for from the portraits, but with well formed and even handsome features. His dress was the collection of the collection even handsome features. His dress was the ordinary Hungarian black-velvet tight coat with loose sleeves, buttoned and frogged to the neck. He also wore a loose overcoat, which he threw off in the course of his remarks.

Kossuth's face expresses great sagacity and penetration, while his temperament indicates the most intense earnestness and power of endurance. There is less of the scholar in his look than we had supposed, and more of the man of husiness. He seems capable features. His dress was the ordina-

and more of the man of business. He seems cape the portraits, but when he is animated there is unusual fierceness in the eye. His voice is full and flex-ible, with a most decided foreign accent, and yet with a clear and distinct English pronunciation. It is rarely that a foreigner after ten years sojourn among us speaks our tongue with more correct dignity. He stands in an erect position, with as firmness as Webster, scarcely moving and appropriate, are very varied, and show a natu ral gift for that mode of physical expression. He was not at all boisterous or even impas

style of conversation, though there was the constant oratorical tendency when his thought or sentiment rose in dignity or value, to vivacious and vehemen utterance. His least tones are strongly sympathetic and we can well conceive his power over an audience when some great theme has excited speaker

was one of his principal characteristics. Orators are often a superficial sort of men, like the Italian Kossuth does not appear, from our first sight of him. to be of this sort. His fluency comes from the fullness, rather than the shallowness, of his mind .not compare him with Webster, as an English wri ter has done. He is not so ponderous as Webster, and resembles, in facility and ease of manner, the

The Fayetteville Observer of the 9th, accuses he Journal of an attempt to keep the people from seeing the proceedings of the two caucuses at Washing- had their choice. A primitive and patriarchal society coinage of their brain. We have no such desire, but on the contrary, have made the action of the caucuses respectively, the basis of the leading editorial in our paper of the 8th. The more fully everything can be given, the better for the cause which we advocate.-Our limits will not allow us to give all the Congresional debates in full, and at the same time keep up with the news of the day, neither would it be necessary to a proper understanding of the subject, to give in full the debate which occurred in the House on the 1st inst., the whole gist of which might be put in a nut shell. We give all that is of interest in it as fol-

Mr. Brooks, of New York, said that the whie can

Resolved, That we regard the series of acts known as try that could be obtained from conflicting sectional nterests and opinions; and that, therefore, they ought dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace Mr. Meade, of Virginia, asked by what vote it had been adopted, and Mr. Brooks replied that there were

but four or five opponents. Mr. Fowler said that he was in the caucus, and moved to lay the resolution upon the table. He was a whig, and always should be one. He would state, in this connexion, that he would not be bound by the resolution. [Cries of "Good," and demonstrations of Republic of the 6th inst., is the concluding para- applause. There were about forty members present, the resolution on the table. The proceedings of the caucus should be honestly reported. He meant to

Mr. Brooks.—You went out before final action.
Mr. Fowler.—No. I remained until final action had

taken place.

Mr. Meade continued. It appeared that there were that twenty of them were from the South. Every Southern Whig voted for the resolution; take away Presidential votes. But the people of the South understand the Whigs of the North. His constituents knew as well as he did. They knew that there are some glorious exceptions in that party, and that a large body of them, under the auspices of a celebrated Senator from New York, are opposed to the Fugitive bill, and time after time have avowed their determination

way gold will get to be a drug.

The American Whig Review, for December, is on our table. It contains several well written articles, of which a fewer number are strictly political in They are the true friends of the Union. The Democratic party at the North.—

twenty miles from Wilmington are wholly graded, and ready for the superstructure which is provided for, as soon as the iron contracted for arrives at that port, they design to commence laying down their track at that point, about the first of the ensuing year, and to prosecute the work on both sides of the line with continued and constant application till they are united.

37 Godey's Lady's Book for January, 1852, is on our table. A gorgeous number, and illustrated in a superior manner. It contains 94 pages of reading matter, and four steel or colored engravings, besides wood cuts. The articles, we think, are of a more substantial order than formerly. More masculinely

Senate adjourned without taking any action, although

Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey, andmitted a resolu

House.-The Standing Committees were announced The Chairmen of some of the most important are as nied by M. and Madame Pulski, together with his

Ways and Means-Geo. S. Houston, of Alabam Claims-J. R. J. Daniel, of N. C. Commerce—David L. Seymour, of N. York. Public Lands—Willard P. Hall, of Mo. Public Expenditures—Andrew Johnson, of Tenn. Military Affairs—Armistead Burt, of S. C. Naval Affairs—F. P. Stanton, of Tenn. -Thos. H. Bayly, of Va. Territories-W. A. Richardson, of Ill.

be democratic candidate for Governor, the returns so of 1848, between Cass and Taylor. The returns from and Oriental steam navigation company was placed the Legislature are very meagre; too much so to base a at his disposal to convey Kossuth from Southampton decided opinion upon as to the future character of that to Cowes. All the shipping in the docks were dress. Constitution, great efforts have been made by both parties, and the whigs expressed themselves confident of success, but the "Old Dominion" seems immovably democratic. As the law allows the polls to be yesterday, but simple, plain. direct and quietly in kept open for three days the returns come in very

There can be little doubt of the election of Johnson

Don't Wish to Intrude.

In Kossuth's speech to a deputation from Philadelphia, h illudes to the course of the U. S. Senate as follows: "The reason why I say this is, that though I am fully pearance, the consciousness of power beyond any display that he is making at the time. One feels that no single effort gives out the whole of him, but that back of all the external manifestations, there is a vast reservoir of strength. This, we should say, was one of his principal characteristics. Orators are often a superficial sort of men, like the Italian are often a superficial sort of men, like the Italian are often a superficial sort of men, like the Italian are often a superficial sort of men, like the Italian are often a superficial sort of men, like the Italian are often a superficial sort of men, like the Italian are often a superficial sort of men, like the Italian are often a superficial sort of men, like the Italian are often a superficial sort of men, like the Italian are often a superficial sort of men, like the Italian are often a superficial sort of men, like the Italian are often a superficial sort of men, like the Italian are often a superficial sort of men, like the Italian are often a superficial sort of men, like the Italian are often as superficial sort of men, like the superficial sort of men, York such a manifestation of the sympathy of the people ang consolation, still I regard myself invited to this country by an act of Congress initiated in the Senate. Now, had I known that in the same place where I was invited the same body would now decline to bid the superficial sort of superficia Just think of It.

Gov. Young, of the Mormon State, is reported to have as many as ninety wives! He drives through the streets of Salt Lake City, in a mammoth carriage, in which, recently, he had no less than sixteen, fourold rascal. In fact every man can have as many wives Southampton Council, preparatory to the departure as he can maintain, that is, after the holy elders have ing the proceedings of the two caucuses at Washing- had their choice. A primitive and patriarchal society ampton was held on the 18th November. It was now the control of the Editors' own, the mere reviving the days of Solomon and other multipotent moved by Mr. Alderman Laishley, seconded by Mr.

85-The Democratic Review for December is before us. It has for frontispiece, a portrait of Major Polk, brother of the late President Polk, and contains some good articles.

From the Salisbury Watchman.

SALISBURY, Dec. 2d, 1851. The N. C. Conference closed its Session in this place at nine o'clock. It was a longer session than usual, in consequence of the amount of business to be unfounded calumnies of the abettors of despotism transacted. Although many things of an exciting and tyranny, whether resident in this or other counnature were presented for consideration, still the ut-most harmony and fraternal feeling prevailed with resistible truthfulness with which he has placed bethe body. We have seldom seen a more orderly, or fore the British public the countless wrongs and the a more imposing Ecclesiastical body, or have known one to sit in this place, which left a more favorable claims which it has on the sympathy, moral and enimpression on the public mind. The few last part-ergetic influence of all lovers of freedom throughout

interest nterest.

RALEIGH DISTRICT.—H. L. Leigh, P. E.
Raleigh—P. Doub. B. T. Blake, sup.

"City Mission—D. Culbreth.

"Circuit—J. W. Floid.

Tar River Mission—N. A. Hooker.

"Circuit—N. F. Reid. P. H. Joyner, sup.
Henderson—T. B. Reeks. Circuit—N. F. Reid. P. H. Joyner, sup
Henderson—T. B. Reeks.
Granville—To be supplied.
Person—I. T. Wyche.
Clarksville—Wm. A. Brame.
Hillsboro' Station—To be supplied.

"Circuit—W. H. Barnes, A. H. Johnson.
"Chapel Hill—S. M. Frost.
South Lowell Academy—Jas. A. Dean.

GREENSBOROUGH DISTRICT.—W. Barringer, P. E. Greensborough—J. Jameison. S. D. Bumbass, sup. Greensborough—J. Jameison. S. I Guilford—Chus. H. Phillips. Randolph—T. W. Postell. Montgomery—T. B. James. Haw River—T. C. Moses. Pittsboro' Station—W. W. Albea. Pittsboro' Station—W. W. Albea.
Franklinsville—James D Lumsden.
Rockingham—E. E. Freman.
Wentworth—D. W. Doub
Deep River—J. W. Tinnin.
G. F. College—C. F. Deems, President.
Normal College—A. S. Andrews, Prof. of English Litera

SALISBURY DISTRICT.-Wm. Carter, P. E. Salisbury—J. P. Simpson.
Rowan—G. W. Farrabee.
Mocksville—Lemon Shell.
Iredell—A. C. Allen.
Taylorsville—W. W. Nesbitt. Iredell—A. C. Allen.
Taylorsville—W. W. Nesbitt.
Wilkes—To be supplied.
Jonesville—A. J. Tomlin.
Surry—J. M. Westbrooks.
Forsythe—To be supplied.
Davidson—J. Tillett.
Blue Ridge Mission—To be supplied.
DANVILLE DISTRICT.—T. S. CAMPBELL, P. E.
Pittsylvania—A. Norman; S. S. Bryant, sup.
Caswell—Wm. Jordan.
Halifax—R. P. Bibb.
Bannister—J. H. Jefferson.
Mendsville—Jos. Goodman. Bannister—J. H. Jenerson.
Meadsville—Jos. Goodman.
Stanton—Z. Rush.
Franklin—J. W. Lewis.
Alleghany Miss.—To be supplied.
Patrick—Joshua Bethel.
Henry—L. L. Hendren.

Henry-L. L. Hendren.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT.-WM. Closs, P. E.
Washington-H. H. Hudson.
Roanoke-J. B. Martin; R. O. Burton, sup.
Plymouth-L. S. Birkhead.
Tarboro'-R. I. Carson, F. H. Bearing.
Columbia-Alex. Gattis.
Matamuskeet-H. Gray.
Bath Miss.-Wm. M. Walsh.
Portsmouth, &c.-J. M. Sharp.
Neuse-M. N. Taylor, J. J. Hines.
Currituck-T. H. Cuthrie.
NEWRERN DISTRICT. D. R. Newsgar, P. E. NEWBERN DISTRICT .- D. B. NICHOLSON, P. E.

Newbern Centenary—N. H. D. Wilson.

"Andrew Chapel Miss.—T. P. Ricand.
Snow Hill—P. J. Carraway, N. Anderson.
Smithfield—L. W. Martin, G. A. Gowan.
Duplin—J. D. Montague.
Onslow—R. R. Dunkley.
Trent—H. H. Gibbons.
Basufort—A. Warray. Straits, Cape Lookout Miss. } J. Jones. Cape Lookout Miss. S
WILMINGTON DISTRICT.—J. REID, P. E.
Wilmington—R. T. Heflin, W. H. Bobbitt.
Topsail—W. S. Chaffin.
Sampson—Jeremish Johnson.
Fayetteville Station—J. H. Wheeler.
"Circuit—C. P. Jones.
Blades—J. T. St. Clair.
Cape Fear Miss.—J. E. Fisher.
Smithville—W. J. Langdon.
Smithville Academy—J. H. Brant.

Appelatment of U. S. Son Washington, Dec. 7.—A dispatch from Jackson, Miss, announces that Harris, secession whig, has been appointed U. S. Senator. The Legislature meets in about three weeks to elect a Senator for the full

term, and one for the unexpired torm of Hon. Jeffer-

Laren ruon Uran — Judge Brandenburg, chief Justice of the Territory of Unh, has arrived in Washington, and the Telegraph says confirms the previous statement of the conduct of Gov. Brigham, Young and his Mormon confederates. Judge B, was present at the entertainment at which Gov. Young denounced the lamental Taylor, and declared in blasphemous terms that

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 .- The Humboldt arrived at an early bour this morning, having on board the illus-trious Kossuth, his wife and suite. He met with a warm reception at Staten Island, and was addressed by Dr. Doane, the health officer at quarantine, to whom he replied in appropriate terms. He will re-main with Dr. Doane until the committee of recep-tion from New York shall arrive to escort him to the

Lola Montes is also among the passengers of the

The Humboldt left Havre at 8 A. M. on the 20th ult., and anchored at Cowes at 4 P. M. on the same aid-de-camp and secretaries, making in all 13 persons. As the Humboldt came up the bay Kossuth was saluted by a discharge of 21 guns, which was returned on the part of the steamer. On his arrival at Staten Island a large number of persons, notwith. standing the unseasonableness of the hour, rushed down to the dock to welcome him.

The departure of Kossuth from the shores of England was marked by a demonstration at Southamp-ton equal in enthusiasm to that which attended his ton equal in enthusiasm to that which attended his landing. Nearly the whole population turned out to bid him God speed," and the affectionate expressions of esteem that were uttered, exhibited the strong impression his virtues and talents had made on the minds of the English people. The splendid steamship belonging to the Venezula eorn.

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As out a able willing we describe we describe we describe we describe who we d

ed with flags, Hungarian colors predominating The Southampton battery thundered forth a national sademocrats. As this is the first election under the new lute of 21 guns significant of their recognition of Hungarian nationality, and as the illustrious visitor stepped from English soil to embark for the United States, the most enthusiastic and prolonged cheers burst from the assembled thousands

During their stay at Southampton, Kossuth and his party were the guests of J. R. Croskey, the U. S. Consul. The mayor and corporation of Southampton embarked on the steamer which conveyed Kossuth to Cowes, and a magnificent dinner was served up in were drunk, including the health of Kossuth and that of J. R. Croskey, the latter being proposed by

When the hour of parting arrived, Kossuth was owerfully affected, and in accents broken with emotion, he expressed his warm thanks for the kindness he had experienced from his Southampton friends. The Humboldt finally got under way, bearing with

her the illustrious Hungarian liberator, for whose welfare and safety multitudes offered up their prayers. Lord Palmerston's views of Hungary and Kossuth ult., to present an address from the borough of Finsbury and other places, thanking him for his humane and patriotic conduct in demanding the release of Kossuth. His lordship replied to these demonstrations in a speech favorable to the Hungarian cause. although couched in cautious and moderate terms. The deputation withdrew from the presence of the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, highly gratified with the warm reception they had received

Southampton Authorities and Kossuth .- The following is the programme of the proceedings of the A meeting of the Council of the Borough of South-

Alderman Palk, and resolved unanimously, That this Council, having received from the Mayor communication as to the intended departure of the illustrious Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth, from

this port to the United States of America on the The members of this committee cannot refrain from hereby recording their admiration of those patriotic and strictly constitutional sentiments which he has everywhere and on all occasions enunciated to the people of this country. and of those prompt and unqualified denials which he has given to the ing moments they were together were of touching the world. Most gratifying has it been to this council to have observed, from day to day, since the arrival of that great and distinguished man in our port, since the 23d of October last, that the admiration of his public conduct and private worth and of his vast sacrifices for those great and undying principles of liberty which he so ably and so worthily represented, first publicly expressed to the Mayor and orporation of Southampton, have been everywhere most enthusiastically applauded by the millions of the British people.

For the purpose of further expressing our most profound and increased admiration of so illustrious and highly gifted an asserter of the rights of humanity, and our deepest sympathy with that people of whom he is so distinguished an ornament; and after having carefully read and considered the statements of his traducers, and the manly replications with which they have been instantly met, this council resolves to invite his Excellency to a dejeuner, on Thursday next, previously to his departure on his great mission to the United States of America, hop-ing and believing that his visit to England, of the Old World, and to the United States of the New, will greatly tend, sooner or later, more clearly to unite the two great sections of the Anglo Saxon race in the vindication and maintenance of human rights and freedom; and trusting that, by the blessing of Providence, he will, ere long, be restored to his country and home, and there realize, in the emancipa-tion of his beloved nation, the most ardent wishes of his noble and generous soul, and the complete and enduring consummation of his transcendant exertions

Honors to Kossuth at Staten Island.

His speech there-The Non-intervention Policy-His hope for Hungary-Another war of Independence. New York, Dec. 5.-Kossuth has been occupied during the entire night in delivering speeches and receiving the visits of the people about this city. An address to the noble chief was delivered by Major Hagadon, in which the speaker took strong ground in favor of non-intervention.

Kossuth replied as follows: "To you, sir, I have

but simply to return my thanks, and through you, to those who were pleased to send you on so pleasant a mission. I have simply to return thanks because you have anticipated all those feelings which it would have been my task to endeavor to have the people of the United States entertain. "If the sentiments you express are those of your

people, I have nothing to ask-then I will have almost to thank you for the realization of those sentiments. The reception I have already experienced relieves me of much anxiety. If the doctrine of non-intervention is understood, as you state it, then the generous and efficient aid of the United States for my country's suffering independence is secured. "We will have fair play in the struggle which we

have yet to fight, and that is all the people of Hungary want. I know your history. To be sure there is much likeness to our past struggle and your glorious effort for independence, but there is also a great difference. That difference is, that in the stirring period of your revolution you met friends, but Hungary did not-you met with fleets, auxiliary troops, arms, money and peace negotiations in your aid. We seem forsaken and alone. We were abandoned by the whole world. But what to our past was wanting, we may yet see bestowed upon our future. There will soon be occasion and opportunity for it, because I feel confident that one lost battle, or one lost campaign, does not overthrow a people, but often stimulates them to greater action, and I am strong in the hope that Hungary will yet be free.—
I will cling to my motto, (which I received from a laborer of Marseilles,) 'There is no difficulty to him who wills.' In respect to your tendered guard of honor, I will not request it, nor will I decline it.

feel honored by every mark of attention, by every token of kindness from the American people.

"In conclusion, then, permit me to say accept my best wishes for your country's glory and personal

The N. Y. Courier and Enqurirer expecting the arrival of Koseuth on Wednesday, backed out of its charges, and begged to be "permitted to say that he is the most eloquent, able and influential preacher of liberty of Europe has ever produced." Mr. Underwood, whig senator from Kentucky, made a set speech against the great Hungarian on the same day.

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he shores of Engon at Southamplation turned out fectionate expresshibited the strong had made on the g to the Venezula npany was placed

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Borough of South ovember. It was seconded by Mr. mous v. from the Mayor

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been everywhere by the millions of pressing our most of so illustrious the rights of buwith that people n ornament; and sidered the statenanly replications ly met, this councy to a dejeuner. of America, hop-England, of the tates of the New, Anglo Saxon race of human rights y the blessing of tored to his counin the emancipa t ardent wishes of the complete and scendant exertions

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are those of your a I will have aln of those sentieady experienced you state it, then the United States dence is secured truggle which we truggle and vour at there is also a is, that in the you met friends. fleets, auxiliar otiations in your We were abanhat to our past wed upon our fund opportunity for ne lost battle, or row a people, but ll yet be frec .received from a difficulty to him ndered guard of

n people. to say accept my ory and personal expecting the ared out of its charsay that he is the reacher of liberty Underwood, whig

From the American Parser.

**Improvement of Cottem and Corn. Lands.

**Tannone, Vigorcomber Co., N. Carolina, S.

**Improvement of Cottem and Corn. Lands.

**Tannone, Vigorcomber Co., N. Carolina, S.

**My main purpose and the first state of the Cottem o tion of a bushel of Plaster to the acre, on peas sowed broadcast, during the early stage of their growth, and plowing in the vines about the 1st of October, or imnediately after the hogs had fed off the peas
Specimen "B" differs materially from "A" in color

being a very dark soil, while the latter is a brownish or chocolate. Naturally, this is the best soil on the farm, or at least on the cultivated parts of it. The subsoil is a stiff blue clay, having a strong sulphurous smell, and is doubtless underlaid by marl.

Specimen "C" is a sample of a large portion of sidered the cultivation of it remunerative. I feel unwilling to continue to do so, unless, perchance, there is no probability of being repaid for the effort to make it more productive. A glance at the analysis will not fail, I apprehend, to give you at once an insight into the character of this soil. It has "been robbed of its structures,—and of this there is but a trace in soil A; hence then, to meet these demands, it must be a trificially supplied to the soil, and the readiest way are road name, and left poor indeed." It wants that body good name, and left poor indeed." It wants that body to do this, we apprehend, is to give it a dressing of or compactness, necessary to retain the better portions of all putrescent manures. Still the remedy is at hand, I hope. But as to that, you must decide after reading

There are 300 acres of wood land, lying between the cleared land and the river, for the most part pretty heavily timbered with oak, hickory, gum, &c. Occasionally the water rises high enough to overflow the banks of the river, and inundate the greater part of the woodland. Interspersed here and there—sometimes running parallel with, at others making out at right angles from the river—are ravines or hollows, in which the water makes its way during these freshets, and deposits a sediment of a brownish hue, which with the leaves are ravines or hollows, which with the leaves are respectively. There are 300 acres of wood land, lying between the and other vegetable matter-the accumulation of centuries-forms a compost, made by nature's "canny hand," combining, I suppose, nearly, if not all the elements, both organic and inorganic, to restore the and inorganic elements calculated to improve his land,

Specimen "D" was procured from a "ridge" lying between two of the before named "hollows."—

My object in having this specimen and a specimen "D" was procured from a "ridge" lying between two of the before named "hollows." object in having this specimen analysed, was to ascertain if it was adapted to the cultivation of clover and the artificial grasses. This " ridge" is not beyond the reach of high water, but is sometimes covered for weeks together.

I have tried, in a manner not very perspicuous though, to describe what sort of soil or soils I shall "flush my maiden" hoe upon. 'Tis true, some two years ago I bought a farm of fifty acres, and, as the price. I planted a few acres in corn, and by dint of heavy manuring, and superior cultivation, succeeded in making six barrels, on ground that had not produced in three to the acre for many years before. The neighbors would have it that every bushel of corn cost me a dollar, which was not the case, even if, in the estimate they made, nothing was allowed in the expenditure for manure for the benefit that future crops would receive from its application. Be this as it may, I sold the farm, after a possession of less than two years, for \$48 per acre. Notwithstanding my friends declare II lost money by the operation, suffice it to say, I am or the ploughing down of the pea-stubble, and the proposits which our friend speaks of,—the ploughing down of the pea-stubble, and the proposition of the composits which our friend speaks of,—the ploughing down of the pea-stubble, and the proposition of the pea-stubble, and the proposition of the composit which our friend speaks of,—the ploughing down of the pea-stubble, and the proposition of the composit which our friend speaks of,—the ploughing down of the pea-stubble, and the proposition of the composit which our friend speaks of,—the ploughing down of the pea-stubble, and the proposition of the composit of,—the ploughing down of the pea-stubble, and the proposition of the composit of,—the ploughing down of the pea-stubble, and the proposition of the composit of,—the ploughing down of the pea-stubble, and the proposition of,—the ploughing down of the pea-stubble, and the ploughing down of the pea-stubble, and the proposition of,—the ploughing down of the pea-stubble, and the proposition of the composit which and the proposition of the composits which our friend speaks of,—the ploughing down of the pea-stubble, and the proposition of the composits which our friend speaks of,—the ploughing down of the pea-stubble, and the proposition of the composits which our friend speaks of the soil of,—the ploughing down of the pea-stubble, and the proposition of the composits which our fri neighbors said, was fool enough to pay \$20 per acre for it, when it was not worth, intrinsically, half that pretty well satisfied with that "hogshead of sugar," and am willing to be fooled again in the same way, if you will but help me in the start.

Now, sir, with all the lights before you, and a readiness on my part to make an outlay of money and labor, commensurate with what may be clearly demonstrated as necessary, to the end that good crops may be produced and fair profits realized—will you undertake to be my prompter, and state what course you would pursue in the premises.

abounds in every section of the country. Lime, plaster, bone-dust and guano can he laid down at my farm sorb and retain moisture, and attract the enriching con-

design to make Corn and Cotton the main crops, while Peas, Rye, Oats, &c , will be considered more as adjuncts to facilitate the improvement of the land. Can

	A	В	C	D
Moisture	.35	1.51	.22	6.
Organic matter	2.66	7		4.3
Fine quartz sand and)				
Fine quartz sand and Sil. Lime and Mag- nesia,	93	88	93.32	79.9
Alumina	2.44	2.20	1.32	8.
Lime	.80	.60	.40	.5
Magnesia	.24	.10		.1
Oxide of Iron	.22	.25	.09	.6
Oxide of Manganese	trace	.02	trace	.0
Potash	.03	.03	.02	.0
Soda	.04	.02	.03	.0
Chlorine	.10	.04	.15	.0
Sulphuric Acid	.13	.21	.16	.2
Phosphoric Acid	trace		trace	.0
Car'ie Acid and loss	.01	.02	.03	.0
The state of the state of the	100	100	100	100

As our friend, "Panola." has appealed to us, to point out a practicable way of improving his soils so as to enable him to increase their products, and declared his willingness "to make an outlay of money and labor commensurate with what may be clearly demonstrated as necessary to the end that good crops may be produced, and fair profits re-lized," we take pleasure in undertaking the task of being his "prompter," though we do so in a spirit of becoming diffidence, and should shrink from the responsibility of prescribing, if the remedy was not so obvious as to render it of easy at tainnent; for we are altogether pretentionless, and

arbonate of Potash, with trace of soda	44.29
hosphate of Lime	25.34
arbonate of Lima	8.97
arbonate of Magnesia	6.75
illea	4.12
ulphate of Potassa	2:90
Mumina	1.40
moride of Potassium	
phate of Lime	6.23
HOSDhate of Potages	
xide of Iron, a trace	
The state of the s	100.
The analysis of the seed of Cotton shewed the owing results:—	e fol-
Phosphate of Lime, with traces of Magnesia	61 24
Sulphate of Potassa	2.65
Sil:	2.00

the soil? On the Roanoke, some experiments have been made with surprising results, from the applicaes deep, about 240 bushels; and if so, there is enough in it for all present purposes, so far as a supply to the plant may be concerned, though more might be advantageously used, to increase the absorbent and

retentive properties of the soil.

The next substance in order, is Potash,—of this there

hone-earth, or of gnano.—or, indeed, both perhaps would be preferable, the former substance as a source of future supply, the latter as a present one.

Of Sulphuric acid, the supply in soil "A," we deem sufficient, though we believe a bushel of plaster per

which he has both the courage and the enterprise to apply. In those substances which he enumerates, he has, as he very correctly remarks, both the organic light land above mentioned, at least to its orginal fer- if he should but give it enough of the named substan-

> found a supply. The per centum or organic matter in soil "A." is not large, but on the contrary small, and but for the applications of the composts which our friend speaks

soil be ploughed 6 inches in depth, would be about 180 bushels to the acre,—a quantity ample for all present purposes; but we are disposed to believe, that, if 50 bushels of freshly slaked lime per acre, were added to it, as a top-dressing, it would increase the decomposing powers of the land, and render its organic remains much more readily available to the growing crops, and as a consequence, increase its products.

you would pursue in the premises.

Swamp mud, river desposite, ditch banks, are at hand—ashes and charcoal may be had for the burning. Stable manure, human ordure, cotton seed, bones, woollen rags, &c., may be husbanded. Mar line, cross-ploughing, and harrowing. Such addition would greatly increase its capacity to hold manure, absorb and retain moisture, and attract the enriching constituents of the air, and, as a necessary result, increase stituents of the air, and as a necessary result, increase stituents of the air, and, as a necessary result, increase stituents of the air, and, as a necessary result, increase stituents of the air, and, as a necessary result, increase stituents of the air, and as a necessary resu

er treatment for soil of analysis " A." We have thus briefly stated the wants of soils "A," "B," and "C," in relation to their growth of Cotton, you suggest a system of rotation, in crops, to further and we here seize the occasion to say, that, so far as the latter object, without prejudice to the production of these two great staples?

Corn is concerned, they are just as applicable to it as interest. It is but a short time since the U. States to cotton, for it so happens, that the food which they mail-steamship Falcon was fired at by a Spanish to cotton, for it so happens, that the food which they mail-steamship Falcon was fired at by a Spanish

most delight in is peculiar to each plant, as the follow- ing analysis of corn will show:
ANALYSIS OF CORN.
of the grain. of the cob.
Carbonic Acid 9.455
Silic Acid
Phosphoric Acid, a little per-oxide of 49.210
Lime 0.075 3.833
Magnesia 17.600 6.743
Potash34.400
Organic Acids 5.700 6.430
Soda 3.60511.495
Sulphuric Acid 0.515 1.836
Sodium } 1.980
Chlorine } 0.295 }

From the course of our remarks, our friend will have been able to form a tolerably correct view how we think he should proceed to improve his land; but a sweal ways like to be distinctly understood, we will ask appealed to us, to point ask a preciable way of improve his land; but a sweal ways like to be distinctly understood, we will ask ask always like to be distinctly understood, we will ask ask always like to be distinctly understood, we will ask ask always like to be distinctly understood.

commended, he may add wheat to his system of culture; in which case, he should always sow 12 lbs. of clover seed and 2 bushels orchard grass seed, upon every acre of land he may have in that grain. But whether he adds wheat or not to the articles at present cultivated by him, we hold it to be important, that he should put one-fifth of his arable land in clover and grass, to keep

Specimen "B" differs materially from "A" in color, specimen "B" differs materially from "A" in color, as a very dark soil, while the latter is a brownish chocolate. Naturally, this is the best soil on the m, or at least on the cultivated parts of it. The soil is a stiff blue clay, having a strong sulphurous ell, and is doubtless underlaid by marl.

Specimen "C" is a sample of a large portion of "O" is a sample of a large portion of "C" is a sampl on a barn-floor, moistened and mixed with ashes, so as to separate the seeds, and rander them easy of being

The soil represented by analysis "D." is generally an excellently constituted soil for clover, and the artificial grasses, with the exceptions which we shall endeavor to point out. We think, from the high per centage of "MOISTURE," shown by the analysis, that t contains too much water, for the healthful vegeta tion of clover and the superior artificial grass to be carried on advantageously, without it be previously drained.

Its supply of organic matter is ample; its propor-tion of siumina and sand well adapted to grass cul-ture; its supply of lime is ample, so also, its magne-sia, oxide of iron and manganese. In potash, a sub-stance in which clover and the grasses greatly delight, as also in soda and chlorine, it is deficient.

Its supply of Sulphuric acid, is sufficient for many years, but it lacks a supply of phosphoric acid, an indispensable ingredient to the composition of a good

ces. And we will here venture the assertion, that without the aid of cotton seed, he never could have made 1000 lbs. of "seed cotton," or 25 bushels of corn, to the acre, without the other substances comprising his composts, were rich in the elements of bone earth, as both cotton and corn are greedy eaters of that kind of diet, and cannot do without it, It may be, however, and we think it probable, that in the subsoil, the plants found a supply.

To prepare the land represented by analysis "D," to grow and sustain a heavy crop of clover and grass, for a series of years, it should receive in addition to a good dressing of compost, fifty bushels of ashes and five bushels of bones, prepared as we have before directed, to be shown broadcast, harrowed in, and rolled, V at the time of seeding. The clover and grass, at the time of seeding. The clover and grass, at the time of seeding. The clover and grass, at the time of seeding. The clover and grass, at the time of seeding. The clover and grass, at the time of seeding. The clover and grass, at the time of seeding. The clover and grass, at the time of seeding. The clover and grass, at the time of seeding. The clover and grass, at the time of seeding. The clover and grass, and five bushels of the acre, without the other and grass, and for a series of years, it should receive in addition to a good dressing of compost, fifty bushels of ashes and five bushels of bones, prepared as we have before directed, to be shown broadcast, harrowed in, and rolled, V at the time of seeding. The clover and grass, and the grass are the properties of the grass and five bushels of the grass and five bushel To prepare the land represented by analysis "D," pense of improvement, so that our friend will have his

meadow free from that charge.

On the soil of "D," we would sow a mixture of Clover, Orchard grass, Timothy and Red-top grass occasionally casting diminished quantities of grass seeds over it, at the time of harrowing, top-dressing,

If " "Panola" should find the soil " D." wet, as have suggested, and drain it, it would be well to let the drains have time to relieve the soil of its superabundant water, before he ploughs it up, as by the per colation of the water to the bed of the drain, he would get rid of many mineral substances in a low state of oxidation, which, if brought to the surface, might prove injurious to the plant. Clover and the grasses flourish best in a deep soil, therefore we desire our friend to bear this fact in mind, when he may be determining the action of the market, and sales dull at 4 cents, nett. Some 70 oxidation, which, if brought to the surface, might prove head was brought in this morning from Virginia, some of them said to be very good. Sales dull at quotations.

MUTTON.—There is no demand for Mutton.

FRESH PORK.—This article has come in somewhat freely well at the desires having the soil of "D" upon the depth he designs having the soil of "D

oughed. On any of the soil comprised in the analyses " A "B," and "C," subsoil ploughing would be of great advantage. On the soll of "D," if wet, and it should have to be drained, it would be injurious to subsoil, until at least a year after it may have been so drain

The following letter from Capt. Churchill detail ing the circumstances of the firing into the Prome theus by an English brig of war, will be read with steamer on the coast of Cuba. A similar summary process has now been resorted to by an English naval officer, apparently under the auspices of his Majesty the Mosquito King. Can the administration find time in any way to indicate the opinion that such treatment of the American flag is not altogether proper?—Wash, Union.

er proper? - Wash. Union.

Hams	BACON, per pound.	Turpentine, per bbl. 2801bs.
Shoulders, 00	Hams,\$ 11 a \$ 12	Valley this 0 00 a 2 10
Hog round, 00		
## A		Hard 0.00 a 1.10
## A		Tan 1 60 a 1 70
White	 E. E. Salle, D. Control of the Control	Ditch 0 00 a 0 00
BUTTER, Per pound, 18 a 22 BEEF, per bbl. N. Mess, 12 50 a 00 00 Do. Prime 00 a 0 00 BEEF CATTLE, Per 100 lbs., 40 a 4 50 COTTON, Per bushel, a 65 Meal, bush., 75 a 80 COFFEE, per lb. Rio, 8 a 94 St. Domingo, 9 a 94 Laguyra, 10 a 104 Cuba, 00 a 100 Java, 14 a 15 Candba, 12 a 14 Sperm, 45 a 50 Adamantine, 25 a 30 EGGs, per doa., 20 a 25 FEATHERS, Per pound, 37 a 40 FLOUR, per barrel. Northern 50 0 a 7 50 Baltimore, 4 25 a 5 00 Fayetteville, 0 00 a 4 25 HAY, per 100 lbs. North-River, 00 a 60 Eastern 0 00 a 80 IRON, per lb, 44 a 54 LARD, per lb. No. Carolina, 00 a 102 Western, a 104 LIMBER, River, per M. Floor. B'ds, 00 00 a 00 Scantling, a 0 00 SuGAR, per pound. N. E. Rum 33 a 34 Gin, 34 a 35 Whiskey, rec. 26 a 27 Apple Brandy, 00 a 40 MOLASSES, per gall. Cuba, 20 a 28 New Orleans. 30 a 30 MOLASSES, per gall. Cuba, 20 a 150 Culting, a 0 00 MULLETS, Per bound, 75 a 0 80 PORK, per barrel. Mess 2 00 0 0 0 150 Neats Foot, 00 a 1 50 Neats Foot, 00 a 1 50 PEAS, per barrel. Mess, 00 0 a 15 50 PORK, per barrel. Mess, 00 0 a 2 50 Sweet, bushel. Ground, 70 a 0 90 Cow, 75 a 0 80 PORK, per barrel. Mess, 00 0 a 15 50 PORK, per barrel. Mess, 00 0 a 2 50 Frime, 15 00 a 15 50 PORK, per barrel. Mess, 00 0 a 2 50 Frime, 15 00 a 15 50 POULTRY. Chickens, live, 15 a 25 Turkeys, five, 50 a 0 00 SALT, per bushel. Ground, 70 a 0 90 Cow, 75 a 0 80 POULTRY. Chickens, live, 15 a 25 Turkeys, five, 50 a 12 Turkeys, five, 50 a 25 Turkeys, five, 50 a	BEANS, per bush.	Posin No 1 0 00 a 0 00
BUTTER, Per pound, 18 a 22 BEEF, per bbl. N. Mess, 12 50 a 00 00 Do. Prime 00 a 0 00 BEEF CATTLE, Per 100 lbs., 40 a 4 50 COTTON, Per bushel, a 65 Meal, bush., 75 a 80 COFFEE, per lb. Rio, 8 a 94 St. Domingo, 9 a 94 Laguyra, 10 a 104 Cuba, 00 a 100 Java, 14 a 15 Candba, 12 a 14 Sperm, 45 a 50 Adamantine, 25 a 30 EGGs, per doa., 20 a 25 FEATHERS, Per pound, 37 a 40 FLOUR, per barrel. Northern 50 0 a 7 50 Baltimore, 4 25 a 5 00 Fayetteville, 0 00 a 4 25 HAY, per 100 lbs. North-River, 00 a 60 Eastern 0 00 a 80 IRON, per lb, 44 a 54 LARD, per lb. No. Carolina, 00 a 102 Western, a 104 LIMBER, River, per M. Floor. B'ds, 00 00 a 00 Scantling, a 0 00 SuGAR, per pound. N. E. Rum 33 a 34 Gin, 34 a 35 Whiskey, rec. 26 a 27 Apple Brandy, 00 a 40 MOLASSES, per gall. Cuba, 20 a 28 New Orleans. 30 a 30 MOLASSES, per gall. Cuba, 20 a 150 Culting, a 0 00 MULLETS, Per bound, 75 a 0 80 PORK, per barrel. Mess 2 00 0 0 0 150 Neats Foot, 00 a 1 50 Neats Foot, 00 a 1 50 PEAS, per barrel. Mess, 00 0 a 15 50 PORK, per barrel. Mess, 00 0 a 2 50 Sweet, bushel. Ground, 70 a 0 90 Cow, 75 a 0 80 PORK, per barrel. Mess, 00 0 a 15 50 PORK, per barrel. Mess, 00 0 a 2 50 Frime, 15 00 a 15 50 PORK, per barrel. Mess, 00 0 a 2 50 Frime, 15 00 a 15 50 POULTRY. Chickens, live, 15 a 25 Turkeys, five, 50 a 0 00 SALT, per bushel. Ground, 70 a 0 90 Cow, 75 a 0 80 POULTRY. Chickens, live, 15 a 25 Turkeys, five, 50 a 12 Turkeys, five, 50 a 25 Turkeys, five, 50 a	DEDOUGH AV	Do No 2 0 00 a 0 00
BUTTER, Per pound, 18 a 22 BEEF, per bbl. N. Mess, 12 50 a 00 00 Do. Prime 00 a 0 00 BEEF CATTLE, Per 100 lbs., 40 a 4 50 COTTON, Per bushel, a 65 Meal, bush., 75 a 80 COFFEE, per lb. Rio, 8 a 94 St. Domingo, 9 a 94 Laguyra, 10 a 104 Cuba, 00 a 100 Java, 14 a 15 Candba, 12 a 14 Sperm, 45 a 50 Adamantine, 25 a 30 EGGs, per doa., 20 a 25 FEATHERS, Per pound, 37 a 40 FLOUR, per barrel. Northern 50 0 a 7 50 Baltimore, 4 25 a 5 00 Fayetteville, 0 00 a 4 25 HAY, per 100 lbs. North-River, 00 a 60 Eastern 0 00 a 80 IRON, per lb, 44 a 54 LARD, per lb. No. Carolina, 00 a 102 Western, a 104 LIMBER, River, per M. Floor. B'ds, 00 00 a 00 Scantling, a 0 00 SuGAR, per pound. N. E. Rum 33 a 34 Gin, 34 a 35 Whiskey, rec. 26 a 27 Apple Brandy, 00 a 40 MOLASSES, per gall. Cuba, 20 a 28 New Orleans. 30 a 30 MOLASSES, per gall. Cuba, 20 a 150 Culting, a 0 00 MULLETS, Per bound, 75 a 0 80 PORK, per barrel. Mess 2 00 0 0 0 150 Neats Foot, 00 a 1 50 Neats Foot, 00 a 1 50 PEAS, per barrel. Mess, 00 0 a 15 50 PORK, per barrel. Mess, 00 0 a 2 50 Sweet, bushel. Ground, 70 a 0 90 Cow, 75 a 0 80 PORK, per barrel. Mess, 00 0 a 15 50 PORK, per barrel. Mess, 00 0 a 2 50 Frime, 15 00 a 15 50 PORK, per barrel. Mess, 00 0 a 2 50 Frime, 15 00 a 15 50 POULTRY. Chickens, live, 15 a 25 Turkeys, five, 50 a 0 00 SALT, per bushel. Ground, 70 a 0 90 Cow, 75 a 0 80 POULTRY. Chickens, live, 15 a 25 Turkeys, five, 50 a 12 Turkeys, five, 50 a 25 Turkeys, five, 50 a	BELSWAA,	Do No 3 0 90 a 0 95
BEEF, per bbl. N. Meas, . 12 50 a 00 00 Do. Prime, . 0 00 a 0 00 BEEF CATTLE. Por 100 lbs., 4 00 a 4 50 COTTON, Per lb	Per pound, 00 a 25	Sn'te Tuen per
BEEF, per bbl. N. Mess,12 50 a 00 00 Do. Prime, 0 00 a 0 00 BEEF CATTLE, Por 100 lbs., 40 a 4 50 COTTON, Per bushel, a 65 Meal, bush., 75 a 80 COFFEE, per lb. Rio, 8 a 94 St. Domingo, 9 a 94 Laguyra, 10 a 10 Caba, 00 a 00 Java, 14 a 15 Caba, 00 a 00 Java, 14 a 15 Candles, per lb. Tallow, 12½ a 14 Sperms, 45 a 50 Adamentine, 25 a 30 EGGs, per doz, 20 a 25 FEATHERS, Per pound, 37½ a 5 FLOUR, per barrel. Northern 500 a 7 50 Baltimore, 425 a 5 00 Fayetteville, 0 00 a 4 Eastern, 0 00 a 800 FAy, per 100 lbs. North-River, 0 0 a 600 Eastern, 0 0 a 50 HAY, per lb. No. Carolina, 00 a 25 Western, a 10½ LARD, per lb. No. Carolina, 00 a 25 Western, a 10½ LARD, per lb. No. Carolina, 00 a 25 Western, a 10½ LARD, per lb. No. Carolina, 00 a 25 Western, a 10½ LARD, per lb. No. Carolina, 00 a 25 Western, a 10½ LIMBER, River, per M. Floor, B'ds,00 00 a 00 00 Wide do 90 a 60 Scantling, a 0 00 LIQUORS, per gallon. N. E. Rum 33 a 34 Gin, 34 a 35 Whiskey, rec. 26 a 27 Apple Brandy, 00 a 40 Peach do. none a 00 MOLASSES, per gall. Cuba, 20 a 22 New Orleans, 30 a 30 MACKEREL, per boll. No. 3 6 00 a 0 00 MULLETS, Per barrel, 00 a 6 00 Port, 125 a 4 00	Downward 19 a 99	gallon 29 a 30
N. Mess, 12 50 a 00 00 Do. Prime, 0 0 a 0 00 BEEF CATTLE. Per 100 lbs., 4 00 a 4 50 COTTON, Per lb nom 0 a 7½ CORN, Per bushel, a 65 Meal, bush., 75 a 80 COFFEE, per lb. Rio, 8 a 9½ St. Domingo, 9 a 10½ Caba, 10 a 10½ Caba, 10 a 10½ Caba, 14 a 15 CANDLES, per lb. Tallow, 12½ a 14 Sperms, 45 a 30 FEATHERS, Per pound, 37½ a 40 FLOUR, per barrel. Northern 5 00 a 7 50 Baltimore, 425 a 5 00 Fayetteville, 0 00 a 4 25 HAY, per 100 lbs. North-River, 00 a 25 HAY, per 100 lbs. North-River, a 60 RON, per lb 4½ a 5½ LARD, per lb a 10½ LIMEER, River, per M. Floor. B'ds,00 00 a 00 00 Wide do 9 00 a 00 00 Wide do 9 00 a 00 00 Scantling, a 10½ LIQUORS, per gallon. N. E. Rum, 33 a 34 Gin, 34 a 35 Whiskey, rec. 26 a 27 Apple Braudy, 00 a 40 Peach do none a 00 MULLETS, Per boll. No. 3 6 00 a 0 00 MULLETS, Per boll. No. 3 6 00 a 0 00 MULLETS, Per boarrel, 00 a 6 50 MULLETS, Per barrel, 00 a 6 00 MULLETS, Per boarrel, 00 a 6 00	DEEL LLI	
Do. Prime, 0 00 a 0 00	BEBF, per out.	
BEEF CATTLE. Por 100 lbs., 400 a 4 50 COTTON, Per bu. nom 0 a 72 CORN, Per bushel, a 65 Meal, bush., 75 a 80 COFFEE, per lb. Rio, 8 a 84 St. Domingo, 9 a 94 Laguyra, 10 a 104 Cuba, 00 a 105 Laguyra, 10 a 105 CANDLES, per lb. Tallow, 12½ a 14 Sporm, 45 a 50 Adamsentine, 25 a 30 EGGS, per doz., 20 a 25 FEATHERS, Per pound, 37½ a 40 FLOUR, per barrel. Northern 5 00 a 7 50 Baltimore, 4 25 a 5 00 Fayetteville, 0 00 a 4 25 HAY, per 100 lbs. NortherNiver, 00 a 60 Eastern. 0 00 a 50 IRON, per lb., 4½ a 5½ LARD, per lb. No. Carolina, 00 a 12 Western, a 10½ LARD, per lb. Thomastown, 1 12½ a 1 25 LUMBER, River, per M. Floor. B'ds, 00 00 00 Scantling, a a 0 00 Mill, prime 00 00 a 10 00 Mi	N. Mess,12 50 & 00 00	Snow 1 00 a 1 50
Por 100 lbs., 4 00 a 4 50 COTTON, Per lbsom 0 a 75 CORN, Per bushel, a 65 Meal, bush., .75 a 80 COFFEE, per lb. Rio, 8 a 94 Laguyra, 10 a 104 Cuba, 00 a 105 Days, 14 a 15 CANDLES, per lb. Tallow, 12½ a 15 Sperms, 45 a 50 Adasmentine, .25 a 30 EGGS, per dos., 20 a 25 FEATHERS, Per pound, 37½ a 40 FLOUR, per barrel. Northern 5 00 a 7 50 Baltimore, .4 25 a 5 00 Baltimore, .4 25 a 5 00 Cuba, 00 a 2 50 Turkeys, iive, .15 a 25 Turkeys, iive, .15 a 25 Turkeys, iive, .50 a 75 Do. dead lb 10 a 0 12½ 7 Chickens, live, .15 a 25 Turkeys, iive, .50 a 75 Do. dead lb 10 a 0 12½ 7 Chickens, live, .15 a 25 Turkeys, iive, .50 a 75 Do. dead lb 10 a 0 12½ 7 Chickens, live, .15 a 25 Turkeys, iive, .50 a 75 Do. dead lb 10 a 0 12½ 7 Clean, 30 0 a 0 00 Rough, bush., .00 a 00 SALT, per bushel. Alum 00 a 16 8 SHINGLES, per M. Common, .3 00 a 3 25 STAVES, per M. Common, .3 00 a 3 25 STAVES, per M. Common, .3 00 a 00 00 STEEL, per lb., 4 a 6 SHINGLES, per M. Common, .3 00 a 3 25 STAVES, per M. Common, .3 00 a 00 00 STEEL, per lb., 4 a 6 SHINGLES, per M. Common, .3 00 a 00 00 STEEL, per lb, 4 a 6 SHINGLES, per M. Common, .3 00 a 3 25 STAVES, per M. No. barrel, 00 a 6 OUGLASSES, per gallon. N. E. Rum, 33 a 34 Gin, 34 a 35 Whiskey, rec. 26 a 27 Apple Brandy, 00 a 40 Peach do none a 00 MULAESES, per gall. Cuba, 20 a 22 New Orleans. 30 a 33 MACKEREL, per bbl. No. 3 6 00 a 0 00 MULAETS, Per barrel, .0 00 a 6 00 MULLETS, Per barrel, .0 00 a 6 00 Port, 1 25 a 40	DEEP CATTLE	Lineard N.C. 75 a 1 00
COTTON, Per lbsom 0 s	De-1001bs 4 00 a 4 50	
Per busom 0 a 74 CORN,		
CORN, Per bushel, a 65 Meal, bush., 75 a 0 80 Cow, 75 a 0 80 Cow, 75 a 0 80 PORK, per barrel. Mess, 00 0 a 17 50 PORK, per barrel. Mess, 00 0 a 17 50 Prime, 15 00 a 15 50 Port TOES. Irish. bbl 00 a 2 50 Sweet, bush., 40 a 50 Sweet, bush., 40 a 50 Sweet, bush., 40 a 50 Port TOES. Irish. bbl 00 a 2 50 Sweet, bush., 40 a 50 Sweet, bush., 40 a 50 Port TOES. Irish. bbl 00 a 2 50 Turkeys, five 15 a 25 Units per bush 45 a 50 Port Toes. Irish. bbl 00 a 2 50 Turkeys, five 15 a 25 Units per bush 45 a 50 Turkeys, five 15 a 25 Units per bush 30 a 0 00 Rough, bush., 30 a 3 25 Units per bushel 41 a 6 SHINGLES, per M. Common, 300 a 3 25 Units per bushel 41 a 6 SHINGLES, per M. Common, 300 a 3 25 Units per bushel 41 a 6 SHINGLES, per M. Common, 300 a 3 25 Units per bushel 41 a 6 SHINGLES, per M. Common, 300 a 3 25 Units per bushel 41 a 6 SHINGLES, per M. Common, 300 a 3 25 Units per bushel 41 a 6 SHINGLES, per M. Common, 300 a 3 25 Units per bushel 41 a 6 SHINGLES, per M. Common, 300 a 3 25 Units per bushel 41 a 6 SHINGLES, per M. Common, 300 a 3 25 Units per bushel 41 a 6 SHINGLES, per M. Common, 300 a 3 25 Units per bushel 41 a 6 SHINGLES, per M. STAVES, per M. STAVES, per M. Stave Orleans, 40 a 11 Eughney of the stave of th		
Per bushel,		
Meal, bush., .75 a 80 COFFEE, per lb. Rio,	Per hughel a 65	Cow 75 a 0.80
Rio, 8 a	Meel bush 75 a 90	
Rio,		Mess 00 00 a 17 50
St. Domingo, 9 a 10 a	Rio 8 a 91	
Laguyra, 10 a 104 Cuba, 10 a 2 50 Java, 14 a 15 CANDLES, per lb. Tallow, 12½ a 14 Sperms, 45 a 50 Adamentine, 25 a 30 EGGS, per dos., 20 a 25 FEATHERS, Per pound, 37½ a 40 FLOUR, per barrel. Northern 5 00 a 7 50 Baltimore, 4 25 a 5 00 Fayetteville, 0 00 a 4 25 SALT, per bushel. Northeritier, 00 a 60 Saltimore, 4 25 a 5 00 Eastern 0 00 a 60 SIRON, per lb., 44 a 5½ LARD, per lb. No. Carolina, a 10½ LIME, per barrel. Thomastown, 112½ a 1 25 LUMBER, River, per M. Floor. B'ds,00 00 a 00 00 STEEL, per lb, 4 a 6 SHINGLES, per M. Floor. B'ds,00 00 a 00 00 STEEL, per lb, 4 a 6 SHINGLES, per M. Floor. B'ds,00 00 a 00 00 STEEL, per lb, 4 a 6 SHINGLES, per M. Floor. B'ds,00 00 a 00 00 STEEL, per lb, 4 a 6 SHINGLES, per M. Floor. B'ds,00 00 a 00 00 STEEL, per lb, 12 a 25 STAVES, per M. Floor. B'ds,00 00 a 00 00 SUGAR, per pound. N. E. Rum, 33 a 34 Gin, 34 a 36 Whiskey, rec. 26 a 27 Apple Braady, 00 a 40 Peach do none a 00 MULASES, per gallon. MCLASSES, per gall. Cuba, 20 a New Orleans, 30 a 6 00 Mill, prime 00 00 a 10 00 Mill, prime 00 00 a 10 00 Mill, prime 00 00 a 10 00 MILLETS, Per barrel, 6 00 a 0 00 MULLETS, Per barrel, 6 00 a 6 00 Port, 1 25 a 4 00 Experimental states of the states	St Dominge 9 a 91	POTATOES.
Cuba,	Lagnyra 10 a 101	Irish, bbl 00 a 2 50
Sample S		
Tallow, 12½ a 14 Sperms, 45 a 50 Adassentine, 25 a 30 EGGS, per dox., 20 a 25 FEATHERS, Per pound, 37½ a 40 FLOUR, per barrel. Northern 5 00 a 7 50 Baltimore, 4 25 a 5 00 Fayetteville, 0 00 a 4 25 HAY, per 100 lbs. North-River, 00 a 60 Eastern 0 00 a 60 Eastern 0 00 a 60 ENON, per lb 4½ a 5½ LARD, per lb a 10½ LARD, per lb a 10½ LYWestern, a 10½ L	Town 14 a 15	
Tallow, 12½ a 14 Sperms, 45 a 50 Adassentine, 25 a 30 EGGS, per dox., 20 a 25 FEATHERS, Per pound, 37½ a 40 FLOUR, per barrel. Northern 5 00 a 7 50 Baltimore, 4 25 a 5 00 Fayetteville, 0 00 a 4 25 HAY, per 100 lbs. North-River, 00 a 60 Eastern 0 00 a 60 Eastern 0 00 a 60 ENON, per lb 4½ a 5½ LARD, per lb a 10½ LARD, per lb a 10½ LYWestern, a 10½ L	CANDLES per lh	
Sperms, 45 a 50 Adamentine, .25 a 30 EGGS, per dos. 20 a 25 FEATHERS, Per pound, 37½ a 40 FLOUR, per barrel. Northern 5 00 a 7 50 Baltimore, .4 25 a 5 00 Fayetteville, 0 00 a 4 25 HAY, per 100 lbs. North-River, .00 a 60 FACN, per lb., 4½ a 5½ LARD, per lb. No. Carolinas, .00 a 12 Western, 0 0 a 80 IMBER, River, per M. Floor, B'ds, 00 00 a 00 00 Scantling, a 00 LIQUORS, per gallon, N. E. Rum, 33 a 34 Gin, 34 a 35 Whinkey, rec26 a 27 Apple Brandy, 00 a 40 Peach do none a 00 MULASES, per gall. Cuba, 20 a 22 New Orleans, .30 a 60 MULLETS, MACKEREL, per bbl. Ne. 3 6 00 a 0 00 MULLETS, Per barrel, 0 0 a 6 00 FOT, 1 25 a 4 00 WINES, per gallon. MACKEREL, per bbl. Nac. 6 00 a 6 00 MULLETS, Per barrel, 0 0 a 6 00 Wines, 6 00 a 6 00 MULLETS, Per barrel, 0 0 a 6 00 MULLETS, Per barrel, 0 0 a 6 00 Turkeys, five, .50 a 75 Do. dead lb 10 a 0 12½ Turkeys, five, .50 a 75 Do. dead lb 10 a 0 12½ Turkeys, five, .50 a 75 Do. dead lb 10 a 0 12½ Turkeys, five, .50 a 75 Do. dead lb 10 a 0 12½ Turkeys, five, .50 a 75 Do. dead lb 10 a 0 12½ Turkeys, five, .50 a 75 Do. dead lb 10 a 0 12½ Turkeys, five, .50 a 75 Do. dead lb 10 a 0 12½ Turkeys, five, .50 a 0 12½ Turkeys, five, .50 a 75 Do. dead lb 10 a 0 12½ Turkeys, five, .50 a 75 Do. dead lb 10 a 0 12½ Turkeys, five, .50 a 75 Do. dead lb 10 a 0 12½ Turkeys, five, 50 a 75 Do. dead lb 10 a 0 12½ Turkeys, five, 50 a 75 Do. dead lb 10 a 0 12½ Turkeys, five, 50 a 75 Do. dead lb 10 a 0 12½ Turkeys, five, 50 a 75 Turkeys, five, 50 a 00 Turkey, five, 50 a 12½ Turkey, five, 50 a 00 Turkey, five, 50 a 00 Turkey, five, 50 a 00 Turkey, five sets a 500 Turkey, five sets a 50 Turkey, five sets	Tallow 12k a 14	
Do. dead b 10 a 0 121 TRICE, per 100 lbs.		
Fer pound, 374 a 40 FLOUR, per barrel. Northern 5 00 a 7 50 Baltimore, 4 25 a 5 00 Fayetteville, 0 00 a 4 25 HAY, per 100 lbs. North-River, 00 a 60 Eastern 0 00 a 80 RON, per lb 44 a 54 LARD, per lb 44 a 54 LARD, per lb 44 a 54 LARD, per lb 10 LIME, per barrel. Thomastown, 1121 a 1 25 LUMBER, River, per M. Floor, B'ds,00 00 a 00 00 Scantling, a 0 00 Scantling, a 0 00 LIQUORS, per gallon. N. E. Rum, 33 a 34 Gin, 34 a 36 Whinkey, rec 26 a 27 Apple Brandy, 00 a 40 Peach do none a 00 MULASES, per gall. Cuba, 20 a 22 New Orleans, .30 a 325 TALLOW, Per pound, 7 a 8 WINES, per gallon. MACKEREL, per bbl. Ne. 3 6 00 a 0 00 MULLETS, Per barrel, 0 00 a 6 00 WINES, per gallon. MACKEREL, per bbl. Ne. 3 6 00 a 0 00 MULLETS, Per barrel, 0 00 a 6 00 Salum 00 a 16 Liv'l sack, 00 a 0 00 SHIGLES, per M. Common, 300 a 3 25 STAVES, per M. Common, 300 a 3 25 STAVES, per M. Comtract, 00 a 6 00 STEEL, per lb, 2 a 25 W. O. barrel, rough,00 00 a 00 00 SUGAR, per pound. New Orleans, 6 a 7; St. Croix, 0 a 0 Loaf, 10; SHINGLES, per M. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. V. O. barrel, rough,00 00 a 00 00 SUGAR, per pound. New Orleans, 6 a 7; STAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. V. O. barrel, rough,00 00 a 00 00 SUGAR, per pound. New Orleans, 6 a 7; STAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No	Adementine 25 n 30	Do. dead lb 10 a 0 121
Fer pound, 374 a 40 FLOUR, per barrel. Northern 5 00 a 7 50 Baltimore, 4 25 a 5 00 Fayetteville, 0 00 a 4 25 HAY, per 100 lbs. North-River, 00 a 60 Eastern 0 00 a 80 RON, per lb 44 a 54 LARD, per lb 44 a 54 LARD, per lb 44 a 54 LARD, per lb 10 LIME, per barrel. Thomastown, 1121 a 1 25 LUMBER, River, per M. Floor, B'ds,00 00 a 00 00 Scantling, a 0 00 Scantling, a 0 00 LIQUORS, per gallon. N. E. Rum, 33 a 34 Gin, 34 a 36 Whinkey, rec 26 a 27 Apple Brandy, 00 a 40 Peach do none a 00 MULASES, per gall. Cuba, 20 a 22 New Orleans, .30 a 325 TALLOW, Per pound, 7 a 8 WINES, per gallon. MACKEREL, per bbl. Ne. 3 6 00 a 0 00 MULLETS, Per barrel, 0 00 a 6 00 WINES, per gallon. MACKEREL, per bbl. Ne. 3 6 00 a 0 00 MULLETS, Per barrel, 0 00 a 6 00 Salum 00 a 16 Liv'l sack, 00 a 0 00 SHIGLES, per M. Common, 300 a 3 25 STAVES, per M. Common, 300 a 3 25 STAVES, per M. Comtract, 00 a 6 00 STEEL, per lb, 2 a 25 W. O. barrel, rough,00 00 a 00 00 SUGAR, per pound. New Orleans, 6 a 7; St. Croix, 0 a 0 Loaf, 10; SHINGLES, per M. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. V. O. barrel, rough,00 00 a 00 00 SUGAR, per pound. New Orleans, 6 a 7; STAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. V. O. barrel, rough,00 00 a 00 00 SUGAR, per pound. New Orleans, 6 a 7; STAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No	EGGS perdos 20 a 25	RICE, per 100 lbs.
Fer pound, 374 a 40 FLOUR, per barrel. Northern 5 00 a 7 50 Baltimore, 4 25 a 5 00 Fayetteville, 0 00 a 4 25 HAY, per 100 lbs. North-River, 00 a 60 Eastern 0 00 a 80 RON, per lb 44 a 54 LARD, per lb 44 a 54 LARD, per lb 44 a 54 LARD, per lb 10 LIME, per barrel. Thomastown, 1121 a 1 25 LUMBER, River, per M. Floor, B'ds,00 00 a 00 00 Scantling, a 0 00 Scantling, a 0 00 LIQUORS, per gallon. N. E. Rum, 33 a 34 Gin, 34 a 36 Whinkey, rec 26 a 27 Apple Brandy, 00 a 40 Peach do none a 00 MULASES, per gall. Cuba, 20 a 22 New Orleans, .30 a 325 TALLOW, Per pound, 7 a 8 WINES, per gallon. MACKEREL, per bbl. Ne. 3 6 00 a 0 00 MULLETS, Per barrel, 0 00 a 6 00 WINES, per gallon. MACKEREL, per bbl. Ne. 3 6 00 a 0 00 MULLETS, Per barrel, 0 00 a 6 00 Salum 00 a 16 Liv'l sack, 00 a 0 00 SHIGLES, per M. Common, 300 a 3 25 STAVES, per M. Common, 300 a 3 25 STAVES, per M. Comtract, 00 a 6 00 STEEL, per lb, 2 a 25 W. O. barrel, rough,00 00 a 00 00 SUGAR, per pound. New Orleans, 6 a 7; St. Croix, 0 a 0 Loaf, 10; SHINGLES, per M. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. V. O. barrel, rough,00 00 a 00 00 SUGAR, per pound. New Orleans, 6 a 7; STAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. V. O. barrel, rough,00 00 a 00 00 SUGAR, per pound. New Orleans, 6 a 7; STAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No. Common, 300 a 3 25 TAVES, per M. No	FEATHERS.	Clean 3 00 a 0 00
SALT, per bashel. SALT, per bushel. Alum	Perpound 374 a 40	Rough, bush00 a 00
Northern 5 00 a 7 50 Baltimore 4 25 a 5 00 Fayetteville,0 00 a 4 25 HAY, per 100 lbs. NortheRiver, 00 a 60 RON, per lb., 42 a 54 LARD, per lb. No. Carolina, 00 a 10 Western, a 10 LIME, per barrel. Thomastown,1 12½ a 1 25 LUMBER, River, per M. Floor, B'ds,00 00 a 00 00 Scautling, a 0 00 SuGAR, per pound. New Orleans, 6 a 7½ Perba do. none a 00 Mill, prime 00 00 a 10 00 Do. int'r, 5 00 a 6 57½ TALLOW, Per pound, 7 a 8 Wines, per gallon. Madeira, 70 a 5 00 MULLETS, Per barrel, 0 0 a 6 00	FLOUR, per barrel.	SALT, per bushel.
Baltimore 4 25 a 5 00 Fayetteville, 0 00 a 4 25 HAY, per 100 lbs. North-River, . 00 a 60 Eastern 00 a 80 RON, per lb 44 a 5 LARD, per lb 42 a 5 LARD, per lb 42 a 5 LARD, per lb 42 a 5 LARD, per lb a 10 LIME, per barrel. Thomastown, 1 12 a 1 25 LUMBER, River, per M. Floor. B'ds,00 00 a 00 00 Wide do 0 00 a 0 00 Wide do 0 00 a 0 00 Scantling, a 00 LIQUORS, per gallon. N. E. Rum, 33 a 34 Gin, 34 a 35 Whiskey, rec 26 a 27 Apple Brandy, 00 a 40 Peach do none a 00 MULLETS, MacKEREL, per bbl. No. 3 6 00 a 0 00 MULLETS, Per barrel, . 0 00 a 6 00 MULLETS, Per barrel, . 0 00 a 6 00 Liv'l sack, 00 a 0 00 SHINGLES, per M. Common, 30 0 a 3 25 Contract, 0 0 a 6 00 SHINGLES, per M. W. O. barrel, 0 00 a 00 00 R. O. hhd., W. O. barrel, b rough, 00 00 a 00 00 Do. rough, 00 00 a 00 00 SUGAR, per plb., 4 a 6 SHINGLES, per M. W. O. barrel, 00 a 0 00 R. O. hhd., Tough, 00 00 a 00 00 Do. rough, 00 00 a 00 00 SUGAR, per plb., 4 a 6 SHINGLES, per M. W. O. barrel,	Northern 5 00 a 7 50	Alum00 a 16
Fayetteville, 0 00 a 4 25 NAY, per 100 lbs. North-River, . 00 a 60 Eastern 0 00 a 60 RON, per lb 44 a 54 LARD, per lb. No. Carolina 00 a 12 Western, a 104 LIME, per barrel. Thomastown, 1 124 a 1 25 LUMBER, River, per M. Floor. B'ds,00 00 a 00 00 Wide do 6 00 a 0 00 Scantling, a 0 00 Scantling, a 0 00 Scantling, a 0 00 N. E. Rum, 33 a 34 Gin, 34 a 35 LiQUORS, per gallon. N. E. Rum, 33 a 34 Gin, 34 a 35 Liquors, per gallon. N. E. Rum, 33 a 34 Gin, 34 a 35 Lonf, 104 a 11 TIMBER, per M. Shipping, 00 0 a 6 00 Mill, prime 00 00 a 10 00 Mill, prime 00 00 a 10 00 Do. int'r, 5 00 a 6 37 TALLOW, Per pound, 7 a 8 Wines, per gallon. Madeira, 7 a 5 00 MULLETS, Per barrel, 0 00 a 6 00 Port, 1 25 a 4 00		Liv'l sack 00 a 0 00
Eastern	Favetteville.0 00 a 4 25	SUAP, per Ib4 a 0
Eastern	HAY, per 100 lbs.	SHINGLES, per M.
Eastern	North River 00 a 60	Common,3 00 a 3 25
RON, per lb., 44 a 54 LARD, per lb., 28 No. Carolina, 00 a 12 Western, a 10 LIME, per barrel. Thomastown, 1 12 a 1 25 LUMBER, River, per M. Floor, B'ds,00 00 a 00 00 Wide do 6 00 a 0 00 SuGAR, per pound. N. E. Rum, 33 a 34 Gin, 34 a 35 Whiskey, rec 26 a 27 Apple Brandy, 00 a 40 Peach do. none a 00 MOLASSES, per gall. Cuba, 20 a 22 New Orleans, 30 a 33 New Orleans, 30 a 34 MACKEREL, per bbl. 12 a 25 V. O. barrel, rough,00 00 a 00 00 E. O. hhd., dressed,00 00 a 00 00 SUGAR, per pound. New Orleans, 6 a 77 Per bo Rico, 51 a 76 St. Croix, 0 a 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Eastern 0 00 a 80	Contract, 0 00 a 6 00
No. Carolinas. 00 a 12 Western, a 10 LIME, per barre!. Thomastown, 112\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}	1RON, per lb 41 a 51	STEEL, perlb, .12 a 25
No. Carolinas. 00 a 12 Western, a 10 LIME, per barre!. Thomastown, 112\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}	LARD, per lb.	STAVES, per M.
Western	No. Carolina, . 00 a 12	W. O. barrel,
Ash Hend'g. 0 00 a 00 00 Factors Factors Ash Hend'g. 0 00 a 00 00 Factors Ash Hend'g. 0 00 a 00 00 Factors Factors Ash Hend'g. 0 00 a 00 00 Factors Factors Ash Hend'g. 0 00 a 00 00 Factors Fa	Western a 10	rough,00 00 a 00 00
Thomastown, 112½ a 1 25 LUMBER, River, per M. Floor. B'ds,00 00 a 00 00 Wide do 6 00 a 0 00 Scantling, a 0 00 N. E. Rum, 33 a 34 Gin, 34 a 35 Whiskey, rec. 26 a 27 Apple Brandy, 00 a 40 Peach do. none a 00 MOLASSES, per gall. Cubs, 20 a 22 New Orleans, .6 a 7½ TIMBER, per M. Shipping, 00 a 00 00 Mill, prime 00 00 a 10 00 Do. rough,00 00 a 00 00 Loaf, 10½ a 11 TIMBER, per M. Shipping, 00 a 00 00 Mill, prime 00 00 a 10 00 Do. int'r, 5 00 a 6 57½ TALLOW, Per pound, 7 a 8 WINES, per gallon. MullLETS, Per barrel, 0 00 a 6 00 Port, 125 a 4 00	LIME, per barre!.	Ash Head'g .0 00 a 00 00
LUMBER, River, per NI Gressed, 00 0 a 00 00	Thomastown, 1125 B 1 20	R. O. hhd
Floor. B'ds,00 00 a 00 00 Wide do 0 00 a 0 00 Scantling, a 0 00 LIQUORS, per gallon. N. E. Rum, 33 a 34 Gin, 34 a 36 Whiskey, rec26 a 27 Apple Brandy, 00 a 40 Peach do none a 00 MOLASSES, per gall. Cubs,20 a 22 New Orleans, .6 a 7½ Loaf, 10½ a 11 TIMBER, per M. Shipping, .00 00 a 00 00 Mill, prime 00 00 a 10 00 Mill, prime 00 00 a 10 00 Do ord'y, S 00 a 9 00 Do ord'y, S 00 a 9 00 Do int'r, 5 00 a 6 57½ ALLOW, Per pound,7 a 8 WINES, per gallon. MullLETS, Per barrel, 0 00 a 6 00 Port,1 25 a 4 00	LUMBER, River, per M.	dressed,00 00 a 00 00
Wide do 6 00 a 0 00 Scantiling	Floor. B'ds,00 00 1 00 00	Do. rough,00 00 a 00 00
Seautling,	Wide do 0 00 & 0 00	
N. E. Rum, 33 a 34 (Sin, 34 a 35) Whiskey, rec26 a 27 Apple Brandy, 00 a 40 MOLASSES, per gall. Cubs,20 a 22 New Orleans30 a 33 MACKEREL, per bbl. No. 3 6 00 a 0 00 MULLETS, Per barrel, 0 0 a 6 00 Port, 1 25 a 4 00	Scantling a 0 00	
N. E. Rum, 34 a 35 Gin, 34 a 36 Whiskey, rec26 a 27 Apple Brandy, 00 a 40 Peach do. none a 00 MOLASSES, per gall. Cubs20 a 22 New Orleans .30 a 33 MACKEREL, per bbl. No. 3 6 00 a 0 00 MULLETS, Per barrel, 0 00 a 6 00 Port, 125 a 4 00	LIQUORS, per gallon.	
Gin	N. E. Kum33 a 34	St. Croix, 0 a 0
Apple Brandy, 00 a 40 Peach do. none a 00 MOLASSES, per gall. Cubs	Gin, 34 a 35	Loaf, 101 a 11
Apple Brandy, 00 a 40 Peach do. none a 00 MOLASSES, per gall. Cubs	Whiskey, rec 20 & 21	TIMBER, per M.
Peach do. none a 00 Mill, prime 00 00 a 10 00 Do ord'y, S 00 a 9 00 Do inf'r, . 5 00 a 6 574 TALLOW, Per pound, 7 a 8 WINES, per gallon. Mulliers, 70 a 5 00 Mulliers, 70 a 5 00 Port, 1 25 a 4 00	Apple Brandy, 00 a 40	Shipping, w w a w vo
Cubs20 a 22 Do. inf'r, 5 00 a 6 374 New Orleans . 30 a 33 MACKEREL, per bbl. No. 36 00 a 0 00 MULLETS, Per barrel, 0 00 a 6 00 Port, 1 25 a 4 00	Peach do. none a 00	Mill, prime 00 00 a 10 00
Cubs	MOLASSES, per gall.	Do ord y, 5 00 2 9 00
MACKEREL, per bbl. No. 36 00 a 0 00 MULLETS, Per barrel,0 00 a 6 00 Port, 1 25 a 4 00	Cubs,20 8 22	Do. 111 7, 5 00 B 6 3/1
No. 36 00 a 0 00 WINES, per gallon. MULLETS, Per barrel, 0 00 a 6 00 Port, 1 25 a 4 00	New Orleans. 30 8 35	
Per barrel, 0 00 a 6 00 Port, 25 a 4 00	MACKEREL, per bbl.	
Per barrel, 0 00 a 6 00 Port, 25 a 4 00	Ne. 3 6 00 a 0 00	Wines, per gallon.
NAILS, perlb., 34 a 34 Malaga, 40 a 60	MULLETS,	Don't 1 25 a 4 00
NAILS, perio., S s of Maings, a a	Per barrel, 0 00 a 6 00	Malage 40 a 60
	NAILS, perib., 35 8 35	u Malaga, ao a oo

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on Lumber, 80 cents to \$1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 cents per barrel. *For dry Virgin or mixed Turpentine, a deduction is made according to quality.

A STREET WART				
O NEW YORK.	111	00		100
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	30 8	. \$		40
Spirits Turpentine,do	00 1			55
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00			12
Cotton, per bale,	00 1		1	25
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,				6
Flaxseed, per cask,			1	90
Ground Peas, per bushel,				6
Lumber, per M.,4	00		5	00
O PHILADELPHIA.		3757	d	
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	30	R.		40
Spirits Turpentine,do				55
Ground Pens, per bushel,			1	6
Lumber, per M., as to size4			5	
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	G			č
O BOSTON.	4/8/24		1	•
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	00	100	-	00
		1		O
Spirits Turpentine,do	00	30		00
Lumber, per M.,		CE	,	0

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

during the week, and prices have lowered a fraction. We note sales from carts at 61, 7, 71 and 8 cents per lb., in quali-

ty, closing this morning at lowest figures.

BACON.—We hear of no wholesale transaction

MULLETS—A few small lots are offering, and selling in the small way at \$6 per bbl.

Naval Stores.—Our report of this day week left the turpentine market with a downward tendency from the quotations

of sales on that day, and on the following morning the price actually declined to offers of the previous day, and sales to remely was not conviously or preserving, if the large street of the preservent of the land they was not convious an or restored the preservent of the land they restored the preservent of the land they restored the provided of the provided of the provided of the large street inchances.

The post does not appear to be a matter of indicates the new limited preservent of the land they was the large street inchances.

The post does not appear to be a matter of indicates the provided of the provided of the provided of the new limited preservent of the land they are almitted. The third they considered the provided of the the amount of 7,210 bbls. changed hands at \$2 10 for soft,

CHARLESTUN, Dec. 10.—Stein.—The market years and the changed. The cales amounted to 500 bales at from 71a, 81c.

RALTIMORE, Dec. 9.—The Flour market to-day is from and serier. Sakes of 1500 bis. Howard street brands at \$41 siles, 200 bis. City Mills at \$41 slockings on 'change steady st these Sigures. Rye flour \$3 75. Corn meal \$3 18 a \$5 20. The receipts of Grain are very large. Sales of red Whent at 75 a \$5 cents for common to grood, and \$2 to \$5 cents, and such as is suitable for family floors 90 a \$5 cents, and such as it is set table for family floors 90 a \$5 cents. Rye 70 cents. Oats 31 a \$7 cents. Coffee quiet, but firm. Sales of Rio at \$1 to 9 cents per lib. Provisions.—The market is steady but not ac tive. We have no change to notice from the quotations of yesterday. Lard in bbls. \$4, and in kegs 9 a \$9, cents per lib. Whisky.—We quote in hidde at \$21, and in bbls at 22 cents per gallon.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—There is no new feature to present in the Flour market. The export demand is limited and only a few hundred bbls, have been disposed of at \$4 per bbl. The stock on sale is small and holders are \$7 ma the result in the Flour market. The export demand is limited and only a few hundred bbls, have been disposed of at \$4 per bbl. The stock on sale is small and holders are \$7 ma the control of the stock of the supply of the retail and bakers at \$4 a 4 12 for common and good brands; \$4 2 5 a 4 75 or the solid at \$8 cts per bushel.

Grain—Wheat is scarce and in demand; sales of \$5000 bushels prime Red at \$8 cts per bushel, including one lot at something higher, and while at 91 a \$2 cts affoot, which is a further improvement. Small sales of Ryes at 71 a 72 cts. Corn is plenty and dult; sales of \$000 bushels prime Red at \$8 cts per bushel.

Marine Intelligence.

Marine Intelligence.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

Mutual Insurance Company.

Wilmington, Dec. 8, 1851

The subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive a produced in their favor, than the confidence which the

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED. Dec. 6—Br. Brig Thetis, Cassiday, from Cardiff, to J. & McRae & Co.; with T iron for W. & R. R. R. Co. Schr. Jonas Smith, Nichols, 48 hours from New York, to eRosset & Brown; with mdze.
Brig Mary Pierce, Pierce, from St. Croix, in ballast, to
Vm. M. Harriss.
Brig Cleopatra, Kent, from Bermuda, in ballast, to Miles

Brig Cleopatra, Kent, from Bermuda, in Dallast, to Blids Costin.

Schr. Ira Brewster, Horton, 52 hours from New York to the Bar, to Miles Costin; with mdse.

7—Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with cotton and domestics.

U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston.

S—Brig L. W. Maxwell, Farnham. from Boston, to Adams, Brother & Co.; with brick and lime.

Sohr. R. S. Burney, Johnson, from Shallotte, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, fm Charleston. Dec. 9—Steamer Brothers, Banks, from Whitchall, to J. C. Latta; with three lighters in tow with 1085 bbls. spirits turpontine and rosin.

reportine and rosin.
U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston with 40 passengers.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to Chadbourn & Hooper; with naval stores.

Schr. Sea Breeze, Harriman, from Baltimore, to Ellis, Russell & Co.; with undge.

Dec. 10—Boat Odd Fellow, Burruss, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh; with spirits turpentine and resin.

Schr. Kaloolah, Glazier, from Fall River, to J. & D. Mc-Rae & Co. Schr. Kaloolah, Glazier, from Fall River, to J. & D. Metae & Co.

Brig Holton, Barker, from Boston, to Adams, Brother & Schr. Radiant, Whitchurst, from Shallotte, to DeRosset & From; with naval stores.

Schr. Radiant, Whitchurst, from Shallotte, to DeRosset & From; with naval stores.

Dec. 10-U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston, with 60 passengers. Rane & Co.
Brig Holton, Barker, from Boston, to Adams, Brother & harleston, with 60 passengers. Dec. 10—Steamer Rowan, Wiley, from Fayetteville, to E. Lutterloh. Dec. 11-U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from

CLEARED. Dec. 7-U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston.

8—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, for Charleston.
Dec. 9—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for
Charleston, with 50 passengers.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C.
Worth; with one lighter in tow laden with mize.
Schr. R. S. Burney, Johnson, for Shallotte, by DeRosset
& Brown.

Schr. R. S. Burney, Johnson, for Shallotte, by Derrosset & Brown.
Schr. Henry F. Baker. McGlaughlin, for St. Domingo, by Geo. Harriss; with 114,566 feet lumber, 201,035 shingles.
Dec. 9—Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth, with boat Telegraph in tow, laden with dze. for sundry persons.

Dec. 10—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, for Shallotte, by Chadbourn & Hooper; with mdze.

Schr. Ira Brewster, Horton, for New York, by M. Costin.

Schr. Harriet Hallock, Manduill, for New York, by M. Costin; with 212 bbls. spirits turp., 114 do. turp., 927 do. rosin, 64 bales cotton, 376 bush. pea nuts.

Dec. 11—U. S. mail steamer Wilmington, Bates, for Charleston, with 25 nassangers. Dec. 11—U. S. mail steamer Wilmington, Bates, for Charleston, with 25 passengers.

Brig Ann Maria, Smith, for Trinidad, (P. S.) by Wm. M. Harris; with 100,000 ft. lumber and 22,000 shingles.

Schr. Wake, Briggs, for New York, by George Harriss; with 972 bush. pea nuts, 35 bbls. dried fruit, 218 bales cotton, 42 do. yarn, 65 do. sheeting, 7 boxes dried fruit, 2 bales wool, 6 hhds. wax, 212 do. spirits tarpentine, 1767 do rosin, 3 bags feathers, 2 bbls. mdze. 1 bale roots, 6 bags wax.

Schr. Henry P. Russell, Bennett, for Baltimore, by Ellis, Russell & Co.; with 312 bags pea nuts, 10 boxes mdze, 1 bundle castings, 1 bale roots, 15 bbls. spirits turpentine, 11 bales yarn, 57 do. cotton, and 30,000 ft. lumber.

MISSES' GAITERS—Black, Blue, Brown and Green.—

MISSES' GAITERS—Black, Blue, Brown and Green.—

bales yarn, 57 do. cotton, and sp.000 it. lumber.

Schr A. J. DeRosset. Brewster, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with 533\forall bush. pea nuts, 97 bbls. spirits turpentine, 563 do. rosin, 69 bales cotton.

Schr C. B Glover, Parker, for New River, by DeRosset & Brown.
Schr. Radiant, Whitehurst, for Shallotte, by DeRosset Brown.

Steamer Brothers, Banks, for Fayetteville, with boats D.

Lewis, and Jas. Cassiday in tow, laden with mdze. for sundry persons.

H. L. HOLMES,
A TTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under
Journal office.

9v8-tf STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Court of Equity.
NEW-HANOVER COUNTY. | Fall Term, 1851 James S. Devane and others, original Bill, and for sale of Stewart Devane and others.

Bacon.—We hear of no wholesale transactions, and our figures are for sales in lots to suit, in quality, for Western cured. The stock of North Carolina cured is very light, the old crop having been nearly exhausted and but very little of the new having come in, it being too early in the season.

Beans.—A lot of 30 bushels of White Beans sold, a few days since, at \$1 25 per bushel.

Corn.—A boat load of new crop white Corn from up the river, sold from boat, in lots to suit, at 65 cents per bushel, eash. The stock of old crop is growing light, and there is some demand for the article. Meal—sells at quotations, as it is brought in, as to quality.

Coffre—We continue former quotations, with sales in small lots, as wanted, at quotations.

Ecos—Come in rather sparingly, and readily command our figures. See table.

Flour—Sales of flour at quotations, in the small way, as wanted.

Feathers—Stock light, and sales in the small way at 40 cents per lb.

Hay.—We note a sale of 75 bales New York Hay, at 60 cents per 100 lbs, from wharf.

STEAMSHIP PROMETHEUS, San Juan, Friday, Nov. 21, 1851.

In order to correct any misstatement that may be made of the circumstances of the English brig of war Express firing into the Prometheus, I beg of you to give the following statement an insertion in your paper:

At 2 P. M., I proceeded to get my ship under way to proceed to seen, having just received the last of our passengers from the Pacific steamer, numbering in all about five hundred. At this moment, the city authorities of Grey Town—constituted as they stated.

HAY.—We note a sale of 75 bales New York Hay, at 60

LARD—The only transactions we have to report have been in the small way, for home consumption. The price generally ranging within our quotation marks, in kegs, with not abundant supply.

LIME.—200 casks lime have arrived, and 175 taken at \$1

123, and 25 do. at \$1 25, cash, delivered on the wharf.

LUMBEN—No sales of river lumber this week.

Morasses—No fresh arrivals. Our quotations are for store prices, in lots to suit, as in quality.

MULLETS—A few small lots are offering, and selling in the local part of the court of Equity for the Early day of January next, upon the premises, the Lands appropriated to the heirs at law of Patrick S. Devane, deceased, in the partition of the lands of Thomas Devane, decid, devised to five of his sone, including the old Dwelling and Mill Seat, and containing 721 Acres, on the west side of Black River, adjoining the Lands of Rufus Devane, Kilbee Chesnutt, and others, on twelve months credit, with interest from the sale—except that fire per cent. of the purchase money will be required for the residue.

P. MURPHY, C. M. E.

December 12, 1851

December 12, 1851

CIRCULAR.

B. & R. C. HALLETT,
HALLETTVILLE, Long Creek, N. C.,
Beg to inform their numerous customers and friends in the
counties of New Hanover, Bladen, Duplin, and Sampson,
that they continue to have on hand, and are constantly receiving, every kind of Goods suitable to the wants of planters, farmers and others, which they offer for sale at low remanerating prices.

DURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation: a Company in the formed under the make and style of Third Greeks, noncore mutual insurance Contany, and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers, viz:

JAMES SLOAN, President:

S. G. COFFIN, Vice President:

PETER ADAMS, Objecting and Triadurer.

C. P. MENDENHALL, Alternity.

JOHN A. MEBANE;

W. J. McCONNEL;

W. J. McCONNEL;

WM. S. HANKIN,

DIMECTORS.

The state of the state of the pany !

Mutual Insurance Company.
Wilmington, Dec. 8, 1851
78-3t—14-2t

Mozart Daguerrean Gallery. Ye passers by, a word to you,
If ye would skill and beauty view,
Delay not, but your, way parsue
To Gurlick's well-known Gallery.

So life-like images appear,
That you will think your friends are near.
Their voice you'll almost seem to heaf
At his Daguerrean Gallery. All styles and sizes here you'll find, Which cannot fail to sait your mind; No Artist great are we behind In our Daguerrean Gallery.

Here friends in groups are taken well; And sich powers a potent spell, In after years a tale they'll tell Of this Daguerrean Gallery.

And Gulick has both skill and taste— A picture true he'll take in hate— A moment only you need waste At his Daguerrein Gallery.

The invitation is to all—
To rich and poor—to great and shall;
Please don't forgyt in haste to call
At this Sky-light Gallery.
Over Messrs. Polly and Hart's Store, Front Street.
Dec. 8, 1851
78-d-st----------------------

EVERITTSVILLE PEMALE ACADEMY. THE next session in this Institution will commence on the Ist day of January, 1852. A complete corps of well qualified Teachers is engaged. The Academy is furnished with a full set of Philosophical, Astronomical and Chemical Apparatus. The opportunities presented for a sound and accomplished Education, are equal to those of any similar lastitution in the Stase.

For terms, &c., application may be made to JOHN EVERITT, Esq., or Rev J. JONES SMYTH, Principal, Everittsville, Wayne Co., N. C. There are vacancies for only two or three boarders in the

There are vacancies for only two or three boarders in the family of the Principal, but board can be obtained on very reasonable terms in families of the highest respectability in the village.

Dec. 6, 1851-71-law&14-w3m

THE undersigned having associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the COACH MAKING BUSINESS, at the old stand formerly occupied by Mr. Wells, on Market street, most respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that they are now prepared to execute all work in their line of business. Their timber being good, and both of them being masters of their trade, they flatter themselves that they will be able to please their customers. They hope that, their punctuality, good workmanship and strict attention to business will ensure a liberal share of patronage.

Repairing done at the shortest notice.

A. J. MURDEN,
W. H. LORING.
Dec. 6, 1851

MISSES' GAITERS—Black, Blue, Brown and Green—Also, 300 pairs Children's Shoes, just received from Philadelphia. They are decidedly the handsomest let of Shoes ever offered in this market. For safe by

JONES & GARDNER.

THEY HAVE COME—per Sehr. Jonas Smith.

10 kegs of that extra Goshen Butter;
20 bags Rio Coffee;
30 boxes extra Cheese;
10 bbls. Coffee Crushed Sugar;
3 dozen half gallon jars Mixed Pickles;
1 "whole "a whole "a CEO. H KELLEY'S.

Call soon at GEO. H KELLEY'S.

Office Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Comp'y, J.

MARION C. H., S. C., Dec. 5, 1851.

THE Stockholders of this Company who have not paid their instalments now due and called for, from 1st to 11th inclusive, are hereby notified that if they do not come forward and pay the same on or before the first day of January, 1852, that their accounts will be placed in the hands of the Company's Attorney for collection.

During my absence, John A. Taylor, Esq., is the authorized Agent of the Company to give receipts.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Dec. 12, 1851—14-21

DORK. 40 bbls new Moss, just received. For sale by

PORK. 40 bbls new Moss, just received. For sale by M. McINNIS. BACON. 4 hhds. Sides and Shoulders. For sale by M. McINNIS. FLOUR. 100 bbls. Fayetteville super. and canal.
For sale by M. Meinnis. MULLETTS. 30 bbls. A No. f. For sale by
M. Meinnis.

WHISKEY. 100 bbls., different qualities and prices.
For sale by M. MolNNIS. TOBACCO. 35 boxes assorted. For sale by M. McINNIS. SUGAR. 20 bbls. crushed; 10 do. coffee crushed; 20 do. brown. For sale by M. McINNIS. JELLY! JELLY! JELLY! Just received a fresh supply of Cox's Gelatine Coopers' Refined linguist. Also, Preston's Extracts of Lemon, Vanilla, Rose, National Sec. 250. WM. H. Lippitt, d12

Druggist and Chemist.

NOTICE.—A special Term of the Superior Court of Law, for the County of New Handver, for the trial of causer remaining on the Civil Docket of said Court, will be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on the Third Monday in December next, when and where all persons interested ard required to attend, under the penalty of the law, in such cases made and provided.

Parties and Witnesses, on State Docket, are not required to attend. By order.

Teste, S. R. BUNTING, Clerk.

Nov. 4, 1851.

Commercial and Herald copy.

SOUTH CAROLINA INSUNANCE COMPAN,
OF CHARLESTON, S. C.
CHARTERED by the State of South Carolina, with a
Capital of \$250,000, all paid in and well invested.—
FIRE, MARINE, RIVER AND LIFE RISKS,
CHAS. EDMONDSTON, Pros't:
A. L. TOBIAS. Sec'y.

A. L. Tobias, Sec'y.

Directors:

Col. Jani ROBERT MARTIN, Col. James Gadeden; M. C. Mordecal; Chas. H. West, S. Mowey, Jr. ... libney Cosid.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he keeps donesantly on hand a large assortment of Conc h. Saddles, Bridles, Whipe, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Saddles and Carpet Bags, Satchels, Inter Trunks, &c. Always, ön hand a large supply of Parient Inter Trunks, &c. Always, ön hand a large supply of Parient Interest and Fry Sets, and all other articles usually found in med catablishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best differed and workmanship, and will be sold low for cub, or on short events to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Conch Friending both at a fit priist to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesants.

All kinds of Riding Verbales highly desired of committee in the prior of the prior of

LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county. The Reports. The Reports of the Secretaries of War, of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General, are made to the President and accompany his Message. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury

is made to Congress. It has not yet been sent in. THE NAVY .- The Secretary reports that the former organization of the vessels employed in active service on the ocean into six seperate squadrons has been continued. The Home, the Mediterranean, the African, the Brazilian, the Pacific and the East India squadrons. The vessels comprising them are reported to have been in good order, and to have done efficient service. The steam-frigate Mississippi, which received Kossuth and brought over his companions, during her long cruise of near two years and a half in the Mediterranean underwent no repairs, except such as were effected on board, but yet retained her entire efficiency as a man-of-war.

The slave trade on the coast of Africa has, in a great measure, been suppressed, and since its inhibition by Brazil, among her subjects, it is doubtful whether it is necessary to keep up the African Squadron as a permanent force. It is therefore proposed that notice be given to the British government of the termination, on our part, of the 8th Article of the Treaty of 1842, by which we stipulate for the maintenance of such force.

In order to keep pace with the improvements which are constantly being made in the building, armament and equipment of vessels of war, it is recommended that authority be given to build every year two new vessels, one sail and the other steam. upon such models as shall be approved; and as old vessels may become unserviceable from fault of model or other cause, they may be sold or broken up. Also the erection of machinery at one or more of steam vessels of the Navy.

An increase is recommended in the number of oficers of the grade of Masters, and also the establishment of that of second Lieutenants. It is also recommended that the ranks in the service be elevated by legalizing that of Commodore, and establishing two offices of Rear Admiral, one Rear Admiral to be stationed near the Head of the Department, at Washington, the other at San Francisbo.

The abolition of corporal chastisement, without the provision of some efficient substitute, has not suth's recent speeches. It is in itself a model of elworked well. The attention of Congress is called to the subject, as also to the formation of a retired list but taken in consideration with the fact that it is the for officers incapacitated for active service.

mates for the next fiscal year, are presented in the other for a foreigner to master, it is little short of a guinary affairs, and he has acquired a great ascen-President's message, and need not be repeated. The miracle: establishment of a Navy Yard at San Fraucisco is recommended, and several purely professional improvements suggested, which would be unintelligible to the reader as they are to us.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

From the report of the Postmaster General, it appears that the gross receipts of the Department, for the year ending June 30th, 1851, were \$6,786,493 fatherland, went on calmly, singing national anthems, 22 of which \$5,369,242 76 were derived from let- against the batteries, whose cross fire vomited death ters, and \$1,035,130 89 from postage on newspapers, and destruction on them and took them without firing pamphlets, etc. The aggregate length of mail routes shout, "Hurrah for Hungary!" [Great cheering.] in operation, was 196,290 miles, and the annual cost And so they died by thousands, the unnamed demifor transportion \$3,421,754. The entire number of post offices in operation is 19,796; the Postmaster of post offices in operation is 19,796; the Postmaster of commissions to postmasters, under the order made on the 29th of The moment of death, gentlemen, is a dreary one.— under the keel, but it is not stated what the particu-October, will be found incommensurate with the in- Even the features of Cato partook of the impression of lar characteristics of it are, nor how it differs from October, will be found incommensurate with the increase of labor required under the new law. From a table showing the number of post offices in each those who beheld the nameless victims of the love of the propellers. Experiments had been made with this dreariness. A shadow passed over the brow of this dreariness. Socrates on drinking the hemlock cup. With us, it in the presence of Admiral Casey and others; but those who beheld the nameless victims of the love of further trials were awaited before any definite opin-State, with the compensation to postmasters, we find country, lying on the death field beneath Buda's walls, that there are in North Carolina 785 offices, with met but the impression of a smile on the frozen lips of compensations as follows: \$2,000 and upwards, none; the dead, and the dying answered those who would console but by their words, "Never mind: Buda is \$1,000 to 2,000, 3; \$500 to 1,000, 5; \$400 to 500, 7: \$300 to 400, 6; \$200 to 300, 15; \$105 to 200, died. 28; \$50 to 100, 65; \$25 to 50, 96; under \$25, 560: thus showing that more than two-thirds of the post offices in this State are worth less than \$25.

The total estimated expenditures for the current year amount to \$7,123,448 63, which are to be met by the balances now standing to the credit of the Department, the receipts from postages, and the appropriations made by the acts of March, 1847, and March, 1851. The succeeding year will necessitate further aid from the Treasury. At present, no reliable estimate of the revenues of the current year | Excess of receipts over disbursements can be made in consequence of the non-settlement of the postmasters' accounts for the first two quarters.

The Postmaster General disapproves of the disposition manifested in some quarters to urge a further Leaving in the Treasury on the first reduction in our inland rates of letter postage, before the results of the last reduction are properly ascertained. He points out the dissimilarity in the circumstances of this country and Great Britain, and maintains that the results of the system now in operation in Britain admonish us not to attempt a further reduction until justified by our revenues. Looking at our entire circumstances, the sparse population of immense sections, and the extent and expense of the area traversed by our mail routes, he concludes that we have, beyond all question, the cheapest postage in the world.

An increase of the contract with Collins' line of curity for republicanism. steamers is recommended, in order to enable them to keep up their trips in competition with the increased British contract with the Cunard line. Offers have been made to contract for mail service to different foreign points, among which the Post Master ent foreign points, among which the Post Master would not side with the Government. Though ef-General lays particular stress upon the proposition forts had been made for five days to rescue the steamfor a line between New York and Galway, and be- er Central America, which, as before reported, was tween New York and Antwerp, or Philadelphia and Antwerp.

Carried over the rapids of the San Juan River, they had proved unavailing. Travelling by that route is, for the present, suspended, and about 2000 persons

Recommendations are made for the reform of abuses of the franking privilege. etc.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT. The report of Secretary Conrad details the movements of the military force of the United States, during the past year, and makes some suggestions for increasing its future efficiency. The entire number of men borne on the rolls of the army, amounts to 10,538; which, according to the usual estimate, will furnish an effective force of not more than 8,500 men. When it is considered that this small force is scattered over a frontier of several thousand miles in extent, its ineffi-

ciency will be apparent.

The entire force stationed on the Pacific amounts to only seven hundred and thirty six men, which is deemed inadequate, and not only an additional regiment of cavalry, but also an increase in the rank and file of the infantry and artillery is deemed indispensably ne-

The Secretary estimates the increased expenditure in the army, resulting from our newly acquired territory, (including Texas,) at four millions and a half -This arises from the remoteness of the military posts the vast outlay in transportation, and the great cost of forage, occasioned not only by the causes just mer tioned, but also by the large increase of animals in the quartermaster's department.

By way of reducing the expense necessary for the

boring Mexican States are under the impression that bringing fictitious claims for damages against the govrnment. The Secretary does not think that this government is so bound, nor that she is responsible for more than a faithful attempt to restrain the Indians E within her own limits, and to co-operate with Mexico in the protection of her citizens.

Melancholy Aceldent. Mr. George T. Barton, Engineer on board the tug boat Fayetteville, was accidentally killed this morning about 8 o'clock, some 15 miles below town, while the boat was on her way up the river. Mr. Barton was paying attention to the working of the machinery, when his head accidentally came in contact with one of the main shafts, which broke the skull and caused his death immediately.

We have just returned from the boat where a jury of inquest was being held over the body of the deceased, by Coroner J. J. Couoley. Verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Mr. Barton, we believe, was a native of Pennsylvania, but for a number of years he had been a citizen of this town, and for some years connected with the operations at the Railroad depot at this place. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn his untimely death .- Daily Journal, 6th inst.

Dissolution.

We notice from the last number of the Goldsboro Republican and Patriot, that Messrs. Robinson and Gulick have dissolved partnership, and that the paper will hereafter be conducted by Mr. Gulick alone, who has bought out the interest of his late partner. We wish Mr. Robinson all happiness in his retirethe Navy Yards, for the construction of Engines for ment, and Mr. Gulick all success in the prosecution of his business.

> A scarcity of food is said to exist in Central Europe. The Potato, Wheat and Rye crops, are reported to have failed over a large extent of country OPERATIONS OF THE MINT.-The total coinage of the Philadelphia Mint, during the month of November, amounted to \$5,536,796 24, of which \$5,481,609

> > Beantiful.

We make the subjoined extract from one of Kosoquent thought, and pure and beautiful language, production of a man, speaking in a language foreign The expenses of the department, as also the esti- to him, and that language the most difficult of any

> The glory of battles is ascribed to the leaders in history-theirs are the laurels of immortality. And yet on meeting the danger they know that, alive or dead, their name will, upon the lips of the people, forever live. How different, how much purer, is the sons, who, knowing that where they will lay known, their names unhonored and unsung, but who, nevertheless, animated by the love of freedom and

> ours. Hurrah for the fatherland !" So they spoke and

report of the finances of the State, the substance of hich is as follows:

There has been paid into the State Treasury. during the two years prior to the first Monday in October, 1851, from all sources, as well as upon warrants ssued within that time......\$1,004,004 94 And there has been paid out of the Treasury, within that time, for all

purposes:...

for the two years.... Balance in the Treasury on the first Monday of October, 1849..... 152,198 11

Monday of October, 1851..... \$222,771 80 The receipts into the State Treasury have increased within the last two years, from \$790,695 53 to \$1,004,004 94. The disbursements during the same time have increased from \$862,436 66 to the sum of \$933,431 25. Receipts over disbursements, \$70,573

General Houston of Texas passed through Montgomery, Ala., on Saturday, en route to Washington, and at the request of many citizens addressed a large assemblage in the evening at the Representatives Hall. which was tendered for that purpose. His remarks were mostly confined to an able defence of the Compromise, and of his own course and consistency. He also advocated the cause of the Union, as the only se-

THE WAR IN NICARAGUA—ABANDONMENT OF THAT ROUTE.—Letters from Nicaragua report that Munoz was about marching upon Grenada, at the head of a onsiderable force. The Canal Company, it was said waiting transit.

The following statement in Hunt's Magazine, ac

to the writer, shows the ave	erage period of duplication of the orty years from 1810 to 1850:
Year	rs. Years.
	7 Hartford, Ct 198
Louisville	
	84 Baltimore 21
	Savannah 21
	Portland 21
	New Haven 21
Bangor 10	0 Harrisburg 22
Wheeling 10	04 Richmond 29
Utica 15	Schenectady 30
	4 York, Pa 32
	Lancaster, Pa 35
	5 Carlisle, Pa 45
Albany 16	
Washington 16	61 Norfolk, Va 50
Worcester 1	
Wilmington, Del 17	Portsmouth, N. H106
Newark 17	Newport, R. I 150
Philadeiphia 18	Newburyport 160
	Alexandria, Va200
Reading, Pa 18	

Stephen Hall, a queer genius, bad made frequent promises to his troubled friend, that he would put an end to himself. One stinging cold night, he row-ed he would go out and freeze to death.

ping his fingers.
"Why don't you freeze?" asked a loving relative.
"Golly," said the pseudo-suicide, "when I freeze
I mean to take a warmer night than this for it."

"Can human nature fall so low," as the fellow said

defence of our frontier, the Secretary suggests that every facility and encouragement should be afforded to the formation of a local militis, in which our new possessions, like all the Mexican States, are very difficient. To further this object, he recommends that the executive be authorized to distribute arms among the inhabitants.

It would seem that some of the people of the neighboring Marien States are under the impression that

boring Mexican States are under the impression that the treaty of Guadalope Hidalgo binds the U. States to indemnify every Mexican citizen for all deprelations committed by Indians, and it is even said that tales of depredation have been invented for the purpose of bringing festiving plainting for the purpose of the expectations by 14 per cent. The trade with each country was as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.
Spain	48,640.625 00	\$3,071,084 00
nited States		8,359,252 00
rench	1,747,580 181	1,363,596 183
Inglish	6,117,669 37	7,061,056 93
panish American	2,001,664 561	578,237 HB
erman	2,107,293 432	1,871,620 00
lelgian	318,881 874	963,393 124
razilian	33,882 181	TO CHE SHARE
utch	190,479 561	554,450 314
anish	520,200 811	279,937 56
ussian	1	446,770 50
wiss		11,262 00
alian	13,297 181	572,286 00
Iercantile Deposits	638,291 621	STATE OF STA
The proportions per cent		ch country are as

elgian..... 23 The increase of trade with the United States in one year has been over two millions of dollars. In 1849 the total value of the trade with the United States was \$12,879,552; in 1850, 15,012,613. The United States, now, for the first time,

GOLD AT THE MINT .- We learn that the total acity, during the month of November was \$5,400,000. The amount received at the New Orleans Mint may be stated at \$1,500,000-making a total of \$6,900,-000 for the month. The shipments to Europe for the month have been \$5,530,000, leaving an excess of receipts of \$1.370,000, to be added to the handsome excess that was in the country on the 1st of Novem-

The month of December will commence with the receipts by the Cherokee and Alabama, equal to two and a half millions, and there is a prospect of still heavier receipts. At the same time there will be little or no exports of specie, as the cotton hills coming forward will have turned the tide completely in our favor. The close of 1851 will doubtless witness a very large accumulation of specie in the country

FRENCH OFFICERS AMONG THE KAFFIRS .- We find the following in the Akhbar of Algiers, on the 30th ultimo: "In the war now raging at the Cape of Good Hope, the Kaffirs have received the support of several foreign officers. Among the number is a Frenchman named Perel, who served for a long time in Algeria as sub-officer of artillery and was after-wards in the same rank in the Garde Mobile, where he displayed great bravery. After that corps was disbanded he embarked on board a vessel, bound for East Indies, which put in at the Cape. On learning what was taking place in that country, he repaired to Lita-Kou, a Kaffir town inhabited by powerful people, to whom he offered his services, which were readily accepted. He has taken part in several sanlency in the country by his courage and intelligence. He commanded the fortress of Mokoy, an important position, which defended the principal defile leading into the Upper Kaffraria. The English troops have several times beseiged this fort, but after losing a great number of men, were obliged to retire. This light spread on the image of thousands of people's who will probably play a very important part in the

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS .- It appears from the annual report, just made, that there are in the public schools of Philadelphia city and county, 48,-056 scholars and 781 teachers, besides 144 others engaged in night schools. The High School has 502, and the Normal school 143 pupils.

A New Propeller.—A new submarine propeller who have inspired me. [Enthusiastic cheering] strikes the water with enormous force. It is placed ion in regard to it should be pronounced.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS .-- From the returns of the

Stamp Office, lately made up, it appears that the circulation of the London Times, in 1850, amounted to 38,-019, being a gradual increase from 1846, when it amounted to 28,594. Of all the daily papers in Lon-Tennessee Treasury.

The Comptroller of Tennessee has recently made a coort of the finances of the State, the substance of fairs. This does not result from any superior ability in its management, but to its monopoly in advertising, and in this it cannot be disturbed as long as the tax on advertisements is kept up, the tax on each advertisement being 1s. 5d. without regard to the number of copies circulated. This gives the Times, with its large circulation, an advantage over every other, and ren-ders the increase of its sales a matter of certainty.— The following is a comparison of the circulation of the Times with that of all the other daily papers of

London together:

1846. 1847. 1848. 1849. 1850.
Times.......28,594 29,409 35,225 36,102 38,019
Other papers .38,999 33,945 34,558 25,347 24,116
From this we see that it is no wonder that the Times should be a thorough opponent of every attempt to repeal the present laws that impose such restriction on

The largest circulation of all is that of the Illustrated London News, which, in 1849, rose to 69,000 — Madeline! I well remember her. She was a beauty
This is understood to be the most profitable paper in the true sense of the word—she might have sat up-London, but it is doubtful whether it gains as much as on a throne, and the most loyal subject, the prouder

RACE IN CANADA .- It is said that the feeling of the Creole population in Canada at this moment is preciseit was described by Lord Sydenham to have been twelve years ago. "No man," said he, writing then, "looks to a practical measure of improvement.—Talk to any one upon education, or public works, or better laws; you might as well talk Greek to him.— Not a man cares for a single practical measure, the only end, one would suppose, of a better government. They have only one feeling—a hatred of race. The French hate the English, and the English hate the French; and every question resolves itself into that, and that alone. The wise system heretofore adopted has been to stick two men into the same office, whenever a vacancy occurred -one a Frenchman, and the other a Britisher. Thus we have joint surveyors, joint sheriffs, &c., each opposing the other in every thing he attempts." The issue of all which may be safely pre-

. The New York Commercial contains a notice of the magnificent building now finishing as a hotel, on the corner of Prince street and Broadway, to be conducted by Simeon Leland & Co., most unexceptional publicans. It is to open about the first of June, or a little earlier. Its aggregate frontage on Prince street and Broadway, is 526 feet, and it is the largest hotel in the world. It is designed to accommodate from six to eight hundred guests. The proprietor of this monster building is P. T. Barnum, of Jenny Lind memory. It will cost about half a million of dollars, and the furniure and outfits about \$75,000 more

Relationships are rather far fetched sometimes both in Ireland and Scotland. "Do you know Tom Duffy, Pat?" "Know him is it?"—says Pat; "sure he's a very near relation ov mine; he once wanted to marry me sister Kate."

ONE WAY OF EXPLAINING IT .- The editor of the Providence Post thinks that one reason why there lar. was so great a curiosity to see a Whig President, especially to democrats, was the fact that most of us CRAWFORD, THE SCULPTOR —Au Irish journal claims that Crawford, the talented sculptor, is a native of Ballyshannon, Ireland, and says that his family still resides in that town, but that his mother emigrated to America with the future sculptor when he was only

avoided him as the ignorant ever shun the gifted and the enlightened. A few there were, and among others, the minister, the lawyer, and the physician of the place, who showed a willingness to afford him countenance, but they soon dropped his acquaintance, for they found the old man somewhat reserved and morose, and ne prepared for the expected assault by establishing a magazine of brick-bats and meditum sized paving-stones in the attic or second story. Mr. and Mrs. Wright arrived in front of the forters, and ne prepared for the expected assault by establishing a magazine of brick-bats and meditum sized paving-stones in the attic or second story. Mr. and Mrs. Wright arrived in front of the forters, and summoned the garrison to surrender.—
Here of the story of the story of the dormer window and signified his intention to hold out to the last extending the extent of the story of the story.

The story of the extent of the expected assault by establishing a magazine of brick-bats and meditum sized paving-stones in the attic or second story.

Here of the story of the story

rell armed with the weapons of polemic controversy. of them deserted him, and the minister, from whom he differed in some triffing point of doctrine, spoke very lightly of him; and by and by looked on the self-edu cated farmer with eyes of aversion.
"He instructed his son in all his lore; the languages,

literature, history, philosophy and science, were unfolded, one by one, to the enthusiastic son of the sol-

lightning played above the roof, and, though he went to heaven in faith and purity, the vulgar thought and said that the Evil One had claimed his own in the elements. I cannot paint to you the grief of the son at this bereavement. He was for a moment once distract-ed. The minister came and muttered a few hollow praises in his ear, and a few neighbors, impelled by curiosity to see the interior of his dwelling, came to the funeral. With a proud and lofty look, the son

then strode away from the grave, to bury his grief in the privacy of the deserted dwelling.

"He found at last the solitude of the mansion alost insupportable, and he paced the ebony floor from morning till night, in all the agony of woe and desolation, vainly importuning heaven for relief. It came to him in the guise of poetic inspiration. He wrote with wonderful ease and power. Page after page came from his prolific pen, almost without an effort; and there was a time when he dreamed (vain fool) of imworld. They were praised and circulated, and inqui-ries set on foot in the hope of discovering the author, He, wrapped in the veil of impenetrable obscurity, lislened to the voice of applause, more delicious because was obtained by stealth. From the obscurity of yonder lone mansion, and from this region to send lays which astonished the world, was indeed a triumph to

the moments of despondency, and to supply the void which the death of a father had occasioned. He would picture to himself the felicity of a refined intercourse with a highly intellectual and beautiful woman, and "That the Americans had advantages which he did and Madeline. I am far enough past the age of en-thusiasm, but never can I forget the beauty of those young girls. Mary was the youngest, and a fairergreen. Adelaide, who was a few years older, was mericans were leading us. [Hear.] They had a dark-haired and pensive; but of the three, Madeline, class of steamers which came here from the United judices, permitted the visits of the hero of my story.— Still he did not encourage the affection he found spring-

the visionary bard.

nd that her affections were engaged, he did not they? Their enduring mutual affection made their home a little Paradise. But death came to Eden.—

died in the arms of her husband and her sister Made line This was the student's second heavy affliction " Days, months rolled on, and the solace of the bereaved was to sit with the sisters of the deceased and talk of the lost one. To Adelaide he offered his widowed heart. The bridal was not one of revelry and mirth. Yet they lived happily, and the rose again hlossomed in the garden. But it seemed as if fatality pursued this singular man. When the rose withered, and the leaf fell, in the mellow autumn of the year, Adelaide too sickened and died like her sister, in the arms of her husband and Madeline.

Mary suddenly fell sick, and after a few hours' illness.

"Perhaps you will think it strange, young man, that after all, the wretched survivor stood again at the altar. Peer, would have sworn the blood in her veins descended from a hundred kings. She loved the widow ed for his power and his fame, and she wedded him

"They were married in that church—it was on a summer afternoon—I recollect it well. During the ceremony, the blackest cloud I ever saw overspread the heavens, and the moment this bride pronounced her vow, a clap of thunder shook the building to is centre. All the females shricked, but the bride herself made he response, with a steady voice, and her eye glistened with a wild fire as she gazed upon her bridegroom When arrived at his house, she sunk upon the threshold; but this was the timidity of the maiden.

"When they were alone, he clasped her hand, and was cold as ice! He looked into her face-" Madeine,' said he, ' what means this? Your cheek is as pale as your wedding gown.' The bride uttered a frantic shriek. 'My wedding gown!' exclaimed she, 'no, no; this is my sister's shroud! The hour-of confession has arrived. It is God that impels me to speak. To win you I lost my own soul. Yes, yes— I am a murderess! She smiled on me in the joyous affection of her young heart—but I gave her the fatal drug! Adelaide twined her white arms around my neck, but I administered the poison! Take me to your arms; I have lost my soul for you, and mine you must

" And then,' continued he, in a hollow voice, at that moment came the thunder, and the guilty woman fell dead on the floor!" The countenance of the narrawhole ru
tor expressed all he felt.

"And the bridegroom!" asked I, "the husband of
the destroyer and the victims—what became of him?

"He stands before you? was the thrilling answer."
does not

Wellerisms .- " Come rest in this bosom," as the

turkey said to the stuffing.
"Ours is no common lot," as the toads said when they got into a clover field.
"That's my impression," as the die said to the dol-"If you bite me, I'll bite you," as the pepper pod

said to the boy.

"I believe there is nobody awake but you and me,"
as the cock said to the rising sun.

"Terrible pressure in the money market," as the
mouse said when the keg of specie rolled over him.

sides in that town, but that his mother emigrated to America with the future sculptor when he was only three years old.

"IMPORTANT DECISION."—A Philadelphia court has decided that a landlady has a right to get rid of a boarder who does not pay, by sprinkling his bed with cow itch.

"IMPORTANT DECISION."—A Philadelphia court has decided that a landlady has a right to get rid of a boarder who does not pay, by sprinkling his bed will effect a considerable mixing in the expenses of transportation.

The Tarse Brides—A Tarilling Sterr,

"Do you see," said the exiton, "bose three hillocks to you see," said the exiton, "bose three hillocks to you see," said the exiton, "bose three hillocks to you see," said the exiton, "bose three hillocks to you see," said the exiton, "bose three hillocks to you see," said the exiton, "bose three hillocks to you see," said the exiton, "bose there hillocks to you see," said the exiton, "bose three hillocks to you see," said the exiton to relate Look here, sir, on you see," said the exiton to relate Look here, sir, on you see," said the exiton to relate Look here, sir, on you see," said the exiton to relate Look here, sir, on you see," said the exiton to relate Look here, sir, on you see," said the exiton to relate the print of the winds the present of the winds the present of the winds the present of the winds the winds the present of the present of the winds the present of the wind and moreover their vanity was wounded on discovering the extent of his knowledge.

"To the minister he would quote the fathers and the scriptures in the original tongue, and showed himself was larged with the waspear of palemin continuous of particles."

"To the minister he would quote the fathers and the scriptures in the original tongue, and showed himself was except the farmed with the waspear of palemin continuous of particles. The stock is light, including none of prime quality.

"To the minister he would quote the fathers and the scriptures in the original tongue, and showed himself we except the farmed with the waspear of palemin continuous cont mance—II we except the famous assault on the castle of Torquilstone. Mr. Wright took off his coat and hat—tied a handkerchief around his head, and began to thunder against the door with his sledge, like King Richard against the gate of Front de Bœuf. Hanby dropped some half dozen brick-bats from the casement—four of which struck Mr. Wright on the organs of self-esteem, without seeming to attract that gentleman's notice. When the fifth brick mance—if we except the famous assault on the cas-

when a storm convulsed the face of nature; when the wind howled around the sheltered dwelling, and the and the valiant lady, having raised the sash, effect and the valiant lady, having raised the sash, effect and the valiant lady. ted an entrance for her head and shoulders, and ther her husband, with a view to facilitate her further ingress, gave her a pretty smart kick, which drove the greater part of her person through the embrament caught her by the lower extremities, suspending her by the ankles with her feet alone visible outside of the window. Her head, by ill luck, fell curiosity to see the interior of his dwelling, came to the funeral. With a proud and lofty look, the son stood above the dust and the dead, in the midst of the hand of hypocritical mourners, with a pang at his heart but serenity upon his brow. He thanked his friends for their kindness, acknowledged their courtesy, and then strode away from the grave, to bury his grief in blows,—when Hanby bethought himself of a "hasty kettle of soup," (as Gen. Scott would call it,) which the luxurious cobbler had prepared for his dinner. The broth was smoking hot, but the desperate Hanby discharged it, kettle and all, at his assailant .-Wright received enough of the scalding fluid down his back and in his bosom to make him drop his hammer and dance a fandango; -but requiring his wife's assistance to help him off with some of his saturated garments, he seized her feet as they projected from the window and dragged her out just in time to save her from suffocation in Hanby's soaktub. The assailing forces being thus gallantly repulsed, Hanby celebrated his victory, from the upper window, with an Ethiopian melody called "Juber;" but the arrival of a police force somewhat damped his raptures, and repressed his music. All the actors in this warlike drama were committed for a disturbance of the peace .- Pennsylvanian.

"His thirst for fame had been gratined, and he had began to yearn for the companionship of some sweet being of the softer sex, to share with him the laurels he had won, and to whisper consolation in his ear in he had won, and to supply the void he had won won the had American Ship-Building. "That the Americans had advantages which he did as he had chosen for his motto, 'whatever has been not possess in England, and it must be acknowledged that their ships are amongst the noblest specimens of "In this village lived three sisters, all beautiful and naval architecture, and could not be rivalled. He accomplished. Their names were Mary, Adelaide, thought, however, that if in Liverpool we had the advantages which they had in America, we might comthose pete with them; he would not say they could beat us, fairer-but we should first have a trial. He would say this, haired, more laughing dameel, never danced upon the that in almost every thing connected with ships the A-

there were not finer or better built vessels than the American steamers. [Hear, hear.] The Atlantic had ing np between Mary and the poet. When, however, be found that her affections were engaged, he did not could have withstood, and when she was examined withhold his consent from their marriage, and the re- in the dry dock at this port, there was not the slightcluse bore to his mansion the young bride of his af-fections. Oh, sir, the house assumed a new appear-never saw before. It was well known that ships of ance within and without.

"Roses bloomed in the garden, jessamines peeped through the lattices, and the fields about it smiled with was not a frigate in the English navy that would not the effects of careful cultivation. Lights were seen in sink five inches. The sinking was shown by the copthe little parlor in the evening; and many a time would the parlor in the evening and many a time would the parlor in the slightest abrasion in the Atlor. The slightest abrasion in the Atlor.

I would be a supplied to parlor in the evening and many a time would the parlor in the evening and many a time would the parlor in the evening and many a time would the parlor in the evening and many a time would the parlor in the evening and many a time would the parlor in the evening and many and many

DISTRESSING-A FAMINE.-We learn from the Milwaukie Wisconsin, of the 22d instant, that in consequence of the wreck of vessels on Lake Superior, laden with supplies for the miners, a famine has occurred in that region—so that some thirty men, women, and children started from the iron mines, through the woods, for Bodenoque, a distance of sixty miles, with a foot of snow on the ground. They were out three days, and suffered terribly. A portion of them have arrived in Milwaukie by water. One poor woman, it is said, clung to a folio Bible in her posession, until she was obliged to drop it from sheer exhaustion. The children were nearly frozen.-N. Y. Sun.

A hair-dresser has just been condemned by the court of correctional police to a year's imprisonment for a novel method of obtaining money under false pretences. He posted a card at his door, stating that his price for hair cutting had just been reduced to four cents, in order to conform to the spirit of the times. This extreme cheapness naturally attracted customers, and the practice of the barber was, after having cut the patient's hair, to throw upon his head a quantity of a liquid preparation, labelled "Eau Romaine," and marked two, three, or four francs, according as the recipient appeared more or less gullible. The pretence was, that the gentleman needed shampooing, and, before any resistance or objection could be made, the whole contents of the vial were being rubbed into the pores of tents of the vial were being rubbed into the pores of his skull. If, after the operation, any demur was made as to paying, a big dog, trained to the duty, was let loose, and immediately commenced a series of investigations upon the refractory individual's shins.—
This rigorous mode of procedure usually led to a compromise, and the dupe, ashamed of having been shampooed against his will, and bullied into submission by a dog and a barber, generally kept the matter secret, and refrained from revealing the hair-cutter's swindle, from unwillingness to confess his own absurd victimization. But at last a complaint was lodged with the commissary of police, and the facts lodged with the commissary of police, and the facts were clearly proved against the artist in hair. SUGAR PROM INDIAN CORN .- A patent was grant-

ed in 1850 for making sugar out of corn meal, which is worthy of notice. Twenty-five bushels of corn meal are mixed with one hundred and fifty gallons meal are mixed with one hundred and fifty gallons of water at a temperature of 175 deg., and to this is added 25 lbs. of vitrol, to which after stirring well, afty more gallons of water are added, and the whole run into a boiler. (a leaden one we presume.) is added 25 lbs. of vitrol, to which after stirring well, fifty more gallons of water are added, and the whole run into a boiler. (a leaden one we presume.) when the contents are boiled by high pressure steam. The boiling is continued until, by the trial of a little iodine, with a portion of the mixture in a saucer it does not turn blue, which shows the operation to be complete. Chalk is then added to neutralize any of the free sulphuric acid, when the whole liquor above the sediment at the bottom, is run off and concentrated to crystalize. This is one of the wonders of chemistry: wurnt is now made of corn, by boiling it

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Naval Stores—We note sales of 700 bbls. North County Turpentine at \$3 12\frac{1}{2}, and 500 White Rosin \$2.87\frac{1}{2} n \$3.12\frac{1}{2} por 290 lb.; 350 No. 2, \$1.40 n

J. M country place, a dies or of them himself enabled Mr. H streets, Apri

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by the organs of self-esteem, without seeming to attract that gentleman's notice. When the fifth brick struck, Wright rubbed the top of his head and remarked to his wife—"I do believe the fellow is heaving sumfin out of the window."

Mrs. Wright had not been idle;—the single window of the lower story was undefended by shutters, and the valiant lady, having raised the each of the struck. Wright had not been idle;—the single window of the lower story was undefended by shutters, and the valiant lady, having raised the each of the struck. We willow 54 a 53c. No change in Whiskey.

PHILADEPHIA, Dec. 3.—Flour—Sales of 1500 bbls. at \$3 87½ per bbl. for standard brands, and \$4 for some of a better brand. Sales in lots for city consumption at 4 a \$4 12 for extra.—Corn meal \$3. Wheat—good and prime Southern red 82 a 83c.; Pennsylvania white 83½ a 89c. New yellow corn 57½ a 58c.; old 60c. Oats 35 a 36c. Whiskey 21 a 22c.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

Dec. 4—Schr. Bowditch, Saunders, from Rum Key, to Adams, Brother & Co.; with salt.

5—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, fm Charleston, with 40 passengers.
Steamer Rowan, Wiley, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lut-

Boat Democrat, Currie, from Whitehall, to Miles Costin; with rosin and spirits turpentine. Steamer Fawn, Scott, from Lyons' Landing, to Miles Costin.

Dec. 6—U.S. mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charles-

ton, with 20 passengers.

Steamer Henrietta, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux, with sundry mdze. CLEARED.

Dec. 4-Steamer Brothers, Banks, for Prospect Hall, by J. Dec. 4—Steamer Brothers, Bailles, 1917 respect than, 6, 5.

C. Latta; with mdze.

5—Schr. Tyrone, Strout, for New York, by Wm. M. Harriss; with 858 bbls. turpentine, 367 do. tar, 9 do. dried fruit, 1 hhd. wax.

Brig Lney Ann. Bryant, for West Indies, by Miles Costin; with 114,000 feet lumber, 40,000 shingles.

Schr. Margaret Ann Howard, Fowler, for Georgetown, S. C. in ballas: by J. R. Blossom. by J. R. Blossom. H. Smith, Harmon, for New York, by Miles Costin. Exports to-morrow.
U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, for Charleston,

with 50 passengers.

Dec. 6.—U. S. mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston, with 40 passengers.

Steamer Rowan, Wiley, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutter-Schr Express Parker, for New River, by DeRosset & Schr. Fidelia, Garwood, for Philadelphia, by George Harriss; with 643 bbls. rosin, 417 bbls. spirits turpentine, 24 bales yarn, 32 bales rags, 765 bushels pea nuts, 2 bbls. mdze, 1 box do.

Schools.

TOPSAIL ACADEMY. THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Wedday the 1st day of October next.

Rev. William H. Christian, A. B., graduate of R. M. Tuition per Session of five months : Spelling, Reading, Writing, first class in English

Grammar, and Geography.
Second class of same, including History and Philosophy.
Higher classes of English Science, including first class in Algebra, Latin and Greek.
Second class of same, with lectures on the most important subjects, 18 00 French and Anglo-Saxon will be taught if required at the

Board in the immediate vicinity of the Academy, \$7 00 per month. Board may be obtained for at least thirty pupils.

Should the School require an Assistant, a competent Female will be employed to take charge of the Female depart-

ment.

N. N. NIXON,

President of the Board of Trustees.

Topsail Academy, Sept. 16, 1851.

P. S.—It is desirable, that as many pupils should be present at the commencement as can conveniently be.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Second Session of this School will commence on the 20th October, under the immediate supervision of the Rev. Wm. O. Rem and Lady. All possible pains will be taken to make this one among the best Schools in the Eastern part of the State. A thorough English education will be given, and the languages will also be taught if desired.—Board can be had on reasonable terms in the best of families, varying from \$5 to \$7 50 per month.

Terms of Taition per session of five months.

Primary English branches \$8 00 Higher branches in English \$12 50 German \$5 00 Music on Piano \$17 00 German \$5 00 Music on Piano \$17 00 German \$5 00 Music on Guitar \$15 00 Drawing and Painting in water colors \$5 00 Vocal Music taught gratis.

No reduction whatever in tuition from time of entrance, except in ease of protracted sickness.

By order of Roard of Trustees. except in case of protracted sickness.

By order of Board of Trustees.

By order of Board of Trustees.

JASPER ETHERIDGE, President.

Jacksonville, Onslow co., N. C., Sept. 3, 1851

1-4m

Spirit of the Age, (Raleigh,) and Newbernian, (Newbern,)
will copy 4 months, and forward bills to Jacksonville.

TO RENT.—A small comfortable Dwelling House, with every necessary convenience on the pountsess. For particular, apply at this Office.

Nov. 27, 1851

12-tt

Lime, Lime. 500 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by

J. C. & R. B. WOOD,

Contractors and Builders. NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC, FOR 1852. For sale at PIERCE'S Book Store.
Wiley's North Carolina Reader daily expected.

Patent Office.

Also, the following new Juveniles:—Braggadocio, Mrs. Tuthill, a book for boys and girls; The Little Mischief Maker, by Uncle Frank.

Also, the following new Poem, by R. T. Conrad: Aylmere and other Poems.

[Nov. 26, 1851]

CHRISTMAS IS COMING. CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

CAN BE FOUND AT THE CHEAP FAMILY GROCERY—40 qr. boxes best raisins; 20 half do do;
10 whole do. do., 1 box Citron; 50 fine Beef Tongues
(extra size); 10 kegs Goshen Butter, best. Low for cash.

Dec. 1, 1851

GEO. H. KELLEY.

the free sulphuric acid, when the whole liquor above the sediment at the bottom, is run off and concentrated to crystalize. This is one of the wonders of chemistry; sugar is now made of corn, by boiling it along with a most virulent acid.—Scientific Amer.

From the 22d to the 28th ult., no less than \$349,000 worth of U.S. Bank Stock was issued to Foreigners.

The Albany Dutchman remarks that the wisest period in a man's life is between ten and twenty-two:

The Albany Dutchman remarks that the wisest period in a man's life is between ten and twenty-two: after that his knowingness so falls off that, by the time he reaches fifty five or sixty, he makes up his mind that he is a d—d fool.

The man who pushes aside the paper with his first sip of enfec and says, "there is nothing in it," and the terms up his more at typographical blunders, might find a profitable exercise in trying to make a paper of his friends exercise in trying to make a paper of his friends exercise in trying to make a paper of his friends exercise in trying to make a paper of his friends exercise in trying to make a paper of the sind in the State. They defy competition, and challenge may other house South of "Mason & Dixon," to surpass their work. Call at SCOTT & BALDWIN'S Gold Lettered Sign, one door above Wilkenson's Confectionary, Market Street.

Nov. 28, 1851